PADVERTISEMENTS making less than one square, ted three times for 75 cts., one square for \$100. nancial Committee. FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS LORISO, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, RESPECT PRICEIPS. [This committee is responsionly for the financial economy of the paper.]

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVII.--NO. 28.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION

bjected to many masters—to a master class, negro leads the life of a farm horse: the

It seems to us that there is a great deal of truth

very? To oblige one man to labor for the ben-

Any person who has no property or capital, must sell hanself, or at least his services, for whatever he car get, or starve. He is entirely dependant on

shors for permission to procure subsis-He is not allowed to cultivate any share

ence. He is not anowed to contrain any snare of that soil which Nature has freely given for the use of all, and consequently can only live on such terms as others see fit to consent to. Is the black

terms as more helpless and dependant being? Is greater advantage taken of the condition of the black slave than of the white? and is the black

wave in a more pitiable condition than the white

e black slave is compelled to toil for the ben

cht of others. The white slave is also compelled is mil for the benefit of others, and according to the abilitionists themselves, the labor of the white

the abolitionists themselves, the land slave is 25 per cent, more profitable to the employer than that of the black, which is saying that the

while stree works one-fourth caceper, or receives themty-fire per cent. less of what he produces, than the
hack slave! The family of the black slave is sometimes separated by force. The family of the white
slave is as often compelled to separate, and the children are frequently sent into the factories and cit-

is where their health and morais are too generally seriously injured or totally ruined. The black slave cannot choose his own master. Very frequently is it so with the white slave—he is often thankful that he can have any master at all. The black female shave is sometimes compelled to submit to the Ecentious desires of their masters. So

it is in regard to our own white sisters and daugh-

ters. In large cities, many of them are unable to

earn a bare subsistence, except by crimina

earn a bare sinessence, except by Erimeaus. Among the thousands of abandoned females in New York, we have reason to believe there are great numbers who would gladly live a virtuous, honorable and respected life, if they could find employment at good wages, and few indeed

modemployment at good wages, and lew indeed would ever have been irrecoverably ruined and given themselves up to an abandoued life had they always been enabled to reside at a comfortable home with their parents. The black slave cannot vote. Neither can a white wo man; a white man can, judged, but if he has their good played him, which, however, he has not

this favor allowed him-which, however, he has not

in Rhode Island—and if, as in most cases is the case, the white slave is allowed a common school education, the black slave is free from the care,

responsibility and perplexity which is the lot of the

poor white. The negro slave is not at the trouble a provide food, cloth ng, education, employment,

etc. for himself and family, nor does he fear that either he or they will be compelled to go to the almshouse from want of employment, or in conse-

Thus far there is great similarity in the two sys-s of wages and chattel slavery, but look at another fact. The penalty for disobedience, laziness

r inability, in the one case, is the whip; in the ther, hunger, lack of clotning, etc. The black

slave is seldom whipped to death or murdered,

BEING STARVED TO DEATH BY MIL

ture of hunger, but even instantaneously! Would not a radical remedy for slavery be insisted on? And yet the British government is starving their white slaves to death by millions, while at the same

can live without food, and food can only com

the soil, denies their right to life. Hence

m the soil. Hence any government, our own excepted, which denies its citizens their right

who would be free themselves, must strike

you to strike for yourselves. Yet union and en

From the Richmond (Virginia) Whig.

Scarcely had Mr. Webster commenced his Somhern tour, when the rabid abolitionists, with Wendell Phillips and Garrison at their head, open-ed their batteries upon him; and, as he progressed,

eren those masked abolitionists, who, under the lead of the Boston Whig and Courier, affect to be rather too respectable to herd with the Garrisonians, although they differ from them only in the want of frankness to avow their nefarious designs, or in the cunning which hopes the more certainly to accomplish them, by wearing the Whise linear.

or in the cunning which hopes the more certainly to accomplish them, by wearing the Whig livery, have begun to give indications of discontent and displasure. True, they do not yet openly described in the characteristic. But they are 'showing their teeth,' and doubtless, when the time is ripe for throwing off their Whig masks, they will fasten their fangs upon the great man, whose opinions, fearlessly avowed, are so stinging a rebuke to their own jesuitical and fanatical course. The Whig party in Massachusetts, we regret to say, has already made too many and too great concessions to this mischievous faction in its bosom, by nursing which they may succeed in perpetuating their

which they may succeed in perpetuating their power in that Commonwealth, but must inevitably be sunfered from the Whig party of the South, and from that conservative portion of their brethren in the Northern States, who, under the lead of Mr. Welster, however average to the institution of

Mr. Webster, however averse to the institution of slavery, and however determined, as it is manifest the entire holy over the entire holy of the e

entire body of public sentiment at the North i

there firmly to the Constitution and its compro-mises, and to repel all interference with an insti-gation, which, however odious in their eyes, is re-

end their fathers voluntarily entered with ours.

If How vain the attempt to propitiate the southto she mongers by a milk-and-water course!

DANIEL WEBSTER.

y would soon give you equal rights—among

They who riot on the fruit of your in dustry will be slow to strike for or to encourage

WHITE SLAVES ARE

quence of old age, sickness or misfortune.

ir health and morals are too gener-

e slive works one fourth cheaper, or receives twen

From the Northampton Democrat.

WHITE SLAVERY.

-Ex. Paper.

THE OUESTION OF LABOR.

FREEDOM SA

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1847.

APPEAL TO THE POCKET.

deery—Black and White.— The poor negro must ok for others, or be flogged: the poor white man work for others, or be starved. The poor nessubjected to a single master: the poor white a subjected to many masters—to a master class. where megro leads the true of a tallivery stable, of white man, like a horse kept at a livery stable, worked by everybody, and cared for by nobody, be poor megro has a master both in sickness and this the poor white man is a slave only so in health: the poor white man is a slave only so h seems to us that there is a great deal of truth in the above paragraph. We cannot soo why a per white man is not as properly a slave as the endwed Africau. What is a slave? We understood a slave to be one who is compelled to be obestient to another. And what is the object of

ASTI-SLAVERY IN DELAWARE .- There is said to

to buy up and improve our old and worn out lands, and the million acres supposed to be contained in Delaware would be worth more than five millions of instanced the coal mines of England—the mines of

This breeches' pocket argument, when the cause f West India abolition had considerably advanced n England, and men had been driven to reason upon from those doctrines. Except in a few crowded citt, became a very powerful persuasive to the West India Proprietors. They were most of them in a state terms 'wages slavery' and 'white slavery' would be which were left after the mortgagees and consignees ple, as applied to themselves. There are two promwere paid; and the notion of increasing the returns inent points which distinguish the laborers in this was a very rational object in their view. That momanagers, who could realize greater remittances than others; and if they could get more by the proposed than by the then existing mode, they had no objecion to discuss it. At last, that argument went through its phase, and left them less bitter; enquiring, 'How much will you give us?' And that led to the £20,-000,000. It was not with them, that they loved the wages:—they have only to stay at home, devoted to whip for the sake of the cruelty; that is the failing other pursuits, and soon diminished supply will bring of but a few bad-tempered wretches, who are badly the remedy. In the old world, absurd and unjust in organized, and born in and surrounded by its deteriorating influences, and badly educated besides. It first and most cruelly that class, the weakest, whose is, that the maintenance of their own position, which is a necessity to the planters, and compels them, or they think it compels them, which is the same thing political arrangements bear hardest on the laborer. as it regards the result, to do as their fathers have A wiser use of the public lands, a better system of getfulness of those higher principles which most of ation, and more than all, the recognition of the rights them profess, but profess because they have been set of woman, about which we hear next to nothing down for them, and because their fathers and mothers from these self-styled friends of labor, will help all

Christian; an increase of dollars will go a great way to increase their charity. The antipathy between the races may then be assailed as the next step in advance; but, while the white has despotic power, the antipathy cannot be overcome. We must abolish the practice, before we can effectually deal with the sentiment. It is sheer absurdity to talk about the sentiment. It is sheer absurdity to talk about the serve only for party watch-words.

W. P. sults of intercourse constantly before our eyes.

LIONS! What a tremendous hue and cry would be raised, if only a few thousand negro slaves should be murdered, not by the slow, horrible tor-Our religious, moral and social world, here, is much excited just now upon the educational ques- Mr DEAR GARRISON : tion. Our whig government, under the influence of our State Clergy, are proposing to take funds from enclose, be correct, our friend Charles L. Remond the taxes to breed creed school-masters, to teach the seems to have taken insurrectionary ground for the State Catechism, and the duty of submitting to the slaves. I do not know whether he is an officer, but time, heef and other provisions are being exported, and the very Christian Queen, her household and the nobility are feeding their hounds and stags about as liberally, and allowing as large a share of powers that be, and the right divine of kings to gov- he certainly is a prominent member, and virtually ern wrong; or, as we should now, when applying it (to the community) a representative of our Society. to the English government, say, the right divine of Our Constitution pledges us 'never to countenance e fertile soil for their use, as ever.
We say the British government is starving their nes. It is the result of their laws. No being the aristocracy to govern wrong in the name of the a resort to physical force ' on the part of the slaves. Sovereign; for since the 'glorious' Revolution in If such critical doctrines as those here attributed to 1688, our aristocracy love to call it glorious-they Mr. Remond are stated in public by our leading men, have managed to strip the Crown of all the Crown without any signs of disapproval, do we not counlands, to divide them among themselves, and make tenance' them? It seems to me one of those cases, or me soil, denies their right to life. Hence the poor can only live by the consent and on the terms dictated by the rich. And the masses of this county are being gradually reduced to the same condition the masses of Europe are now in. Is it not time a midreal remedy was put in operation? Workingmen! ye who receive only one half or fourth part of what you produce, remember that 'They who would be from the measures must strike

ted as a nation, 'the starving Irish.'

avowed pensioner upon the people.

The papers of the present week contain acknowledgements by the official chief of that country, of the to a pacific policy was a measure of the highest ex subscription from your country to alleviate the starving state of that people. The aristocracy have had, in commencing our agitation for reform. Be this, and still have, the land, the source, with labor, of all however, as it may, it is a fundamental article in all and still have, the land, the source, with labor, of all wealth, and the law-making in their own hands. And this is the result of what really and truly is absolute power over the destiny of a country, let it be vested in whose hands it may. What should we say of the father of a family, who, with abundance of income, so managed that income as to starre more than the doctrines of Young Ireland) they are destined to

judge the aristocracy by a high moral standard. What should we say of the governor of a small island, who, having abundance of land and of labor, and the power to make laws to secure its distribution for the common good—such an abundance that, from its produce, in the Whig, alluded to by our respected friend an increase of the gross income took place yearly—Loring, the writer says—C. L. Remond took the and yet such was his management in the distribution, that more than half of his prisoners suffered the pangs justice, to RISE AT ONCE, en masse, AND THROW OFF of starvation through the year, and many died of absolute want; whilst others enjoyed to repletion and so to do. He cited our revolutionary fathers as an waste, and the produce was sent from the island for example, whose oppression by the British govern-sale during the starvation? Would not such a govern-ment was not of a feather's weight, compared with or be removed? I know that even our own aristocracy, tender as they are to their cousins whom they

send out as governors, would cashier such a governor. The day will come when governors and nations will understand that political economy consists not only in the production of wealth, but in arrangements for its just distribution, so that all may parti cipate, and all may be comforted.

EDWARD SEARCH.

We would renew the expression of our grate ful acknowledgments to our attentive and sagacious liverance of the wretched slaves in our land. It is London correspondent, for the frequency, regularity possible that Mr. Remond may have been misunder- and instructive character of his letters.—Bd. Let.

One of the best speeches we heard in Boston, during the Anniversary week, was made by WENDEL PHILLIPS before the Anti-Slavery Society, against APPEAL TO THE POCKET.

LONDON, May, 1847.

DEAR GARRISON:

Though society is going onwards and upwards, and its motives to action are daily increasing, deepening and purifying, yet I have always my hopes of realizing an end greatly strengthened, when I can see the breeches' pocket argument is truly brought to its aid. Bring the increase of dollars into the scale, and the beam will incline to the siller. I read with the greatest pleasure, therefore, the following paragraph in a recent Anti-Slavery Standard.

PHILLIPS before the Anti-Slavery Society, against proposition to abstain from the products of save labor. He declared that, in his opinion, the great question of Labor, when it shall fully come up, will be found paramount to all others, and that the rights of the peasants of Ireland, the operatives of New England, and the laborers of South America, will not be lost sight of in sympathy for the Southern slave. Mr. Phillips is on the high road to the principles of integral social reform. May he and all other philanthro pists be brought to perceive that Slavery, War, Poverty and Oppression, are inseparable from the system of antagonistic interests—that the only effectual remedy is the introduction of a higher system,—the system of union of interest and union of industry.

The notice which has been taken of the above

The notice which has been taken of the above AST-SLAVERY IN DELAWARE.—There is said to be a strong anti-slavery feeling awakening in Delaware. Petitions are in circulation, praying the Legislature to abolish slavery, and though there is little hope that they will be immediately granted, the mere fact that such petitions are offered in a slaveholding State is a cheering sign. The movement once begun, and it cannot go backward. A Wilmington paper, referring to this question, says: paragraph from the HARBINGER, leads me to correc er, referring to this question, says:

sion, I said, that if it was our duty to abstain from the said, that if it was our duty to abstain from the said, that no other measure all the products of unrequited labor, the principal would conduce so much to the presperity of little would apply to many cases beside that of the slave Delaware. A tide of emigration would set in here and shut us out from the use of many articles in the includars more as soon as such a law is passed. Our nerests require it. There are only about two thou-and slaves in Delaware.'

God speed the day of their emancipation!

The countries—and the manufactures of cotton, woollen, linen and silk. From the remarks of the Harbinger, some may suppose that I placed the the Harbinger, some may suppose that I placed the Laborer of the North and the Slave on the same level, and talked perhaps of 'white slavery,' of 'wages slavery,' &c. I did no such thing-I dissent entirely ies and a few manufacturing towns, I believe the f insolvency, receiving only just the small balances utterly unintelligible to an audience of laboring peocountry from the slaves. First, the laborers, as a ondly, if they were, they possess ample power to defend themselves, by the exercise of their own knowledged rights. Does legislation bear hard upon them?-their votes can alter it. Does capital wrong them?-economy will make them capitalists. Does the crowded competition of cities reduce their

done before them, and shuts up their senses in for- taxation, disuse of war and of costly military preparprofessed them, and taught them from their infancy classes much. But to economy, self-denial, temperonly satisfy the proprietors of land in Delaware and the laboring class, and every other class in this countries. n Virginia, that free labor would increase the value try, must owe its elevation and improvement. With-

of their land, and you would add marvellously to out these, political and social changes are vain and their love of liberty. Show them that it is profitable, futile. With them, all, except the equality of woand they will be greatly inclined to think that it is man, sink into comparative insignificance. Many of Christian; an increase of dollars will go a great way the errors on this point seem to me to proceed from

OUR PLEDGE.

Boston, June 28, 1847.

the Sovereign, for the time being, a public and in which silence gives consent. So, at least, the vowed pensioner upon the people.

The expenses of the Sovereigu are paid out of the Mr. Remond would probably say, that he spoke only State purse, and the direct and indirect expenses do his individual sentiments. I certainly would not not take much less than a million of money out of trammel him. But I think the Society will as natuthe taxes raised from a people, seven millions of rally and reasonably be held responsible for the whom have been so reduced by the stewardship of declarations of its leading members, if not publicly this same aristocracy, that they have been designadissented from, as are the Colonization Society and the political parties.

I quite agree with Dr. Channing, that our pledge half of his children, and reduce the whole to the gain a certain currency. If so, it is the more important that we should early repeat our old pledge, Let us put the case lower—for it will not do to that our only arms shall be those of love.

With the sincerest respect and affection, Yours, ELLIS GRAY LORING.

REMARK. In the report of the Abington meeting ground, that the slaves were bound, by their love of that of the slaves in the Southern States. He was aware that he should be denounced as a traitor for such sentiments, but he thought it ill became those who gloried in the principles of the revolution to condemn him for such a course.' To language like this, exception may be fairly taken-not by the American people, certainly, who glory in the sanguin-ary deeds of revolutionary sires, fighting in defence of their rights-but by those, who, as members of the American Anti-Slavery Society, have pledged themselves to pacific words and deeds in seeking the deTHE PRESS FOR DOUGLASS.

Bosros, June 26th, 1817. MR. EDITOR :- It appears from an article in the Liberator of June 25, that the project to establish Dublin, of which the following is an extract:-

looked upon, by some, as an act proceeding from motives of selfishness, and one in which Mr. Doug-

on another subject of considerable interest, our philanthropic friend says—

I so, this cannot be set down to prove the inferiority of the colored race. It is pretended that three papers, edited by colored men, have sprung up since Mr. Douglass conceived his plan. So much the more need that he should enter the field, for none of these papers is conducted with distinguished ability, and no paper that is not, can confer any benefit upon the colored race by the fact that it is edited by one of them. Douglass has the ability to put himself in the front rank of the editorial corps, and that, by all odds, is the best fulcrum for his powers. The loss of his eloquence before popular assemblies, is nothing to the gain of power he would experience by having at his own command, controlled by no party, sect or society, a printing press. We are surprised at the narrowness of mind that counselled him other wise. The only doubt about the qualification of his independence, but taking the whole course of his elucation into consideration, we think he has a good share of that quality, and an editorial position would increase it.—Chronotype.

asked for in the last sentence of the above paragraph.

A few months previously to my leaving England
for the United States, I was informed that it was
the intention of my friends to make me a present of a sum of money, which would yield an annual income sufficient for my support. The object of my friends was to place me in circumstances which would enable me to devote myself unreservedly to the cause of my outraged and enslaved fellow-countrymen. Fully appreciating the motives of my benevolent friends, the proposition, nevertheless, struck me unfavorably, and I objected at once to the adoption of any measures for carry-ing out their kind intentions. My objections were as follows:—1st. It would make me so indepen-dent of my frends in the United States, as to dis-turb the sympathy which has resulted from mutual

dent of my frends in the United States, as to disturb the sympathy which has resulted from multiper, and as passed by the Now-Haren Association, were as iollows:

Resolved, That every human being has a right to prejudicial to my influence at home, to be entirely supported abroad. 3d. it would place me in amore superannuated position, than I, being a young man, felt willing to assume, And, dtidy, because of the great and increasing demands upon British sympathy and philanthropy, resulting from the and is still smitten.

I however informed my friends, (and this will answer your query.) what was then the fact; that there was not a single printing press in the United States, under the control and management of colored persons; and that several attempts had been made to establish such a press, and that they had severally failed; and that I believed that the time lad arrived when such a press could be established, and be a powerful means of changing the moral sentiment of the nation on the subject of slaver; and if tolerably well conducted, would be a telling fact against the American doctrine of natural first printing press would be a useful and an an except press with the subject of slaver; and if tolerably well conducted, would be a telling fact against the American doctrine of natural in the resolutions was the same proposition, the produced upon others. This, sir, is an explanation of the whole case, as my friends, and the investerate prejudice which is made upon their minds, they produced upon others. This, sir, is an explanation of the whole case, as my friends, and the investerate prejudice which is under the management of colored persons have sprung the testimonial, and one which would have this advantage over the former one; it would be a telling for the pressent of the pressent of the pressure of the pressent of the pressure of the p

THE CATHOLIC CLERGY - THE FAMINE The Anti-Slavery Standard, of last week, contains an interesting letter from RICHARD D. WEBB of

Liberator of June 25, that, the project to establish an anti-slavery journal for Frederick Douglass is to be abandoned. Now, Sir, I can see no good reason for such an unexpected movement. On the contrary, much might be offered to show the necessity of carrying out the proposed arrangement. It is the opinion of very many of the 'friends of Mr. Douglass,' that he would be as successful an editor, as he has been a lecturer; and they are sustained in their opinion by the evidence of his writings, in many instances.

Those who fear that Mr. Douglass's editorial duties would withdraw him from the field as a lecturer, would do well to remember, that the editor of the Liberator devotes much time to lecturing in different parts of the country, and his editorials are none the leas prompt, spirited, and plentiful. The same might be said of nearly all of the antislavery editors in the country.

I do not see how a reasonable doubt can be entired to the country of the project of the country. I do not see how a reasonable doubt can be entired to the country of the project of the country. I do not see how a reasonable doubt can be entired to the country. I do not see how a reasonable doubt can be entired to the country of a fether whom I saw dy-The same might be said of nearly all of the antislavery editors in the country.

I do not see how a reasonable doubt can be entertained as to the support of Mr. Douglass's paper.

For him to intimate the possibility of its failure, for
want of patronage, would be the signal for European friends to send him such a subscription list as
would nearly, of itself, support the paper.

any, very many individuals in this country, who
do not at present subscribe to any abolition paper,
would be willing to estisfy themselves of the ability
of a colored man to sustain the duties of an editor
in a proper manner, by taking his paper. And
many who have never had, and perhaps never will have, an opportunity to hear Douglass, would be their priest had refused to anoint the dying man, gratified in possessing the products of his pen. And there are hundreds—i might say thousands—of colored friends, who would joyfully give him their support, in preference to any other individual, because in the cubin when I visited it. I heard other rehe is better known to them than any other. Indeed, they expect the paper, and the suppression of it will be to them a severe disappointment; and it is already of the most important of the rites of his Church to these poor creatures, I thought a plain proof of shocking heartlessness, or of absolute infidelity in the efficacy of his own ministrations. The conmotives of selfishness, and one in which Mr. Douglass's inclinations have been less consulted than those of some of the leading abolitionists.

It is to be hoped that the friends of Mr. Douglass will not be hasty in deciding this matter, and that they will duly consider the step they are taking.

Yours for the right, LIBERTAS.

We are sorry to see that this talented man has been persuaded to relinquish his plan of publishing a paper. The argument used with him we presume to be, that it would injure the circulation.

On another subject of considerable interest, our

On another subject of considerable interest, our

has a good share of that quality, and an editorial position would increase it.—Chronotype.

From the Boston Daily Whig.

Mr. Editoria:—

Sir,—In the 'Boston Whig' of Saturday, 26th inst, I find the following:—

'The Liberator states that Frederick Douglass has given up the project of publishing a paper in this country, and explains as a reason of the subscriptions being obtained in England for that purpose, the impression prevailing that no paper of the kind was published by a colored man. The Liberator enumerates four papers of the kind. It might properly be asked, how came the English people to get such an impression?'

I now beg to give you the information indirectly asked for in the last sentence of the above paragraph.

A few months previously to my leaving England for the United States, I was informed that it was the interest of the above paragraph.

I was informed that it was the interest of the above paragraph.

A few months previously to my leaving England for the United States, I was informed that it was

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTI-CUT.

The General Association of Connecticut conven-ed in Suffield, on Tuesday, June 15th, 1847. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D.D. was chosen Moderator, Rev. Tryon Edwards, Scribe, and Rev. J. F. Nor-

Rev. Tryon Edwards, Scribe, and Rev. 3.7. Auton. Assistant Scribe.

Bible for Slaves.—The resolutions passed by the Association of New-Haven East, on the subject of giving the Bible to the slaves of our land, were taken up and read. These resolutions were five in number, and as passed by the New-Haven Association, were as follows:

IP All men are born free and equal-with cer. ain natural essential and unalienable rights-amon which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happines Three millions of the American people are it chains and slavery-held as chattels personal, and

bought and sold as marketable commodities. Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Repub

lican, (1:1). America every year.

| Image: are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and men-

stealers-a race of monsters unparalleled in their as sumption of power, and their despotic cruelty. The existing Constitution of the United States is 'a covenant with death, and an egreement with hell.'

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER

WHOLE NO. 862.

a trap to be sprung on them, if needful. Multi-udes of slaveholders do and will teach their slaves. They conscientiously trample on all laws that for-bid it. The greatest difficulty is not with the owners, but with the slaves themselves. He men-tioned a case in which, where an owner wished

tioned a case in which, where an owner wished and endeavored to impart instruction to his slaves, they seemed to regard it as only a task imposed, and objected to 'learning to read and teorking too.'

Mr. Perkins thought all agitation made the state of the slaves better, instead of worse, as the slave-holders would have us believe. It was only about fifteen years ago, that efforts began at the South for the improvement of the slaves, just about the time abolition began its agitation at the North. It was objected that these resolutions were severe, and pointed at slaveholders. In the could remember when Dr. Hewit used to be far more severe on runnsellers, and all thought it right. We have a right to oppose State laws, and are bound to do it, if they oppose God's laws. It es an nothing in the resolutions inconsistent with kindness or truth.'

Rev. Mr. Stone said that plans for giving instruction and the gospel to the slaves, were commenc-

tion and the gospel to the slaves, were commenced and acted on long before abolition was heard of, and gave facts and dates to prove it.

and gave facts and dates to prove it.

Rev. Mr. Cleaveland was opposed to the resolutions as needless, and especially to the 3rd, as aiming to operate on the slaves, through the Bible Society. If that Society sees fit to offer the Bible,
Christian masters will aid—but we ought not to
memorialize the Society on the subject.

Dr. Tucker was opposed to the third resolution.

Mr. Keep said that it was the custom of judges
to express an opinion possible righter than the cases.

to express an opinion no farther than the case re-quires. He was opposed to the resolution, be-cause it was mere'y an inference from the preced-

Mr. Stone contended that as to the effects of agi-Mr. Stone contended that is to the elected of agritation, certain members were mistaken. It was Dr. Charles C. Jones, of Georgia, who had started the improvement just fifteen years ago. From his labors, as the germ, all the subsequent benefits had spread.

Dr. Robbins thought it was not proper to pro-

nounce upon laws enacted by a sovereign State.

Mr. Parmelee thought the resolution inexpedient.
He had attended the meeting of the General Assembly at Richmond, and had seen an increasing spirit among the ministers of that body to extend religious instruction among the slaves. Mr. Adger, lately a missionary to Syria, was about to devote himself to preach to the slave population of South Carolina. He found the door open as it was not

twelve years ago.

Rev. Mr. Edwards admitted and believed we had a full right to oppose State laws, if they were had a full right to oppose State laws, if they were opposed to those of God. The Bible presents no such view of the sacredness or anthority of human government, as to sustain for one moment unholy laws. If the first and second resolutions were passed, he saw no objection to passing the third; for it was the same in principle and spirit. He did not see that such resolutions were specially called for; and objected to calling on the churches for additional contributions, when so many objects were already before them, and to going out of our way to * urge* the Bible Society to a work to which they would be prompt enough, if it promised good.

good.

Rev. Mr. Hyde thought we over-estimated the effect of passing resolutions on this or any subject. Every good work begins in heaven, and Providence opens the way for it on earth.

Mr. Beman, himself a young man of color, and pastor of a colored church in Hartford, remarked that the original resolutions had passed in the Association unanimously. The simple point is, are they expedient? The Garrison abolitionists denounced the movement of sending Bibles to the nounced the movement of sending Bibles to the slaves. Much had been said of speaking to slave-holders kindly; he thought the voice of kindness and mercy should be spoken also to the slave

Mr. Dutton spoke of schools having been closed at the South, against the wishes of pious persons; and he wished to have the resolution pass, in order

Dr. Davidson, delegate from the Old School General Assembly, would not have spoken a word, were it not for the position he occupied. It must be borne in mind, that the South and South West had been set led very differently from Connectic The state of things was in consequence widely diverse. Religion had never been there the law of the land. The wealth and influence were not in the hands of the church. Laws were passed not in consonance with the wishes of pious persons; and in point of fact, as had been observed by Dr. Hewitt and others, the law was continually evaded, and instruction given. There was no canon of the General Assembly forbidding the instruction of slaves, or disciplining any person who chose to teach them. As to the effect of agitation, it was teach them. As to the effect of agitation, it was the prevailing sentiment among pious persons in the slave states, that the Garrisonian crusade had only tightened the bonds, and done harm. Of this instances were given. It was this that had closed the schools, and procured the passage of stringent laws. The best plan was to leave this matter in the hands of the church, and it would be forwarded as rapidly and as safely as in any other way.

After further remarks and discussion, the 3rd and 5th resolutions were stricken out; and all amended, so as to read as follows, in which form they were passed:

1. Resolved, That every human being has a right to the Holy Scriptures, and a right to acquire the learning necessary to peruse them.

2. That the people of the United States are under special obligations to supply the slaves of our country with the Bible, according to their respective opportunities and abilities.

3. That we are gratified to learn that contributions have been transmitted to the American Bible Society.

have been transmitted to the American Bible So-ciety, for the express purpose of enabling it to sup-ply the slaves with the Bible, and that we will cor-dially aid any efforts that Society may make in prose-

TAXATION AND THE WAR. At a meeting of the 'Industrial Congress'-com-

osed of delegates from the Working Classes-reently held in the city of New-York-Mr. Hosmer offered the following resolutions,

hich were taken up separately, and adopted Resolved, That the present mode of collecting

revenues for the support and purposes of govern-ment by the taxation of every-day and necessary articles of consumption is false in principle and un-just in practice; that it is the fruitful source of corruption and usurpation in the Executive, unequal and partial in its operation upon the people, and we ought all, as we love our country and our race, to labor for its speedy and complete overthrow.

to labor for its speedy and complete overthrow.

Resolved, That as the present war is waged at the instance, and on behoof of Southern Slavery and Northern Capital, it is fit that they bear the expenses thereof; and that the people ought, as one man, to suy that its expenses shall not be paid by indirect taxation, whereby they are plundered of their own hard earnings, but by a direct taxation on the property of the country.

Resolved, That had the expenses of government been thus levied, the present war would never have

een thus levied, the present war would never have existed, and that as an efficient mode of preventing all war, of disbanding the army and asvy, and of introducing general reform into the action of the government, we recommend the adoption of the system of direct taxation for the purposes of government.

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pidence,

James ck, Wa.

From the Morning Star. PROTEST AND DECLARATION OF SENTIMENT OF FREE-WILL BAPTIST MINISTERS UPON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.

Whereas, the system of American Slavery not only a political curse to the States where it exists, and the 'Nation—increasing our taxes, threatening our peace and prosperity, injuring our reputation, and darkening our prospects,—but is also a direct violation of the Law of Benevolence, and the obligations and complete the curse of the complete of the comple and the obligations enforced by our Religion; set ting aside necessarily that great Fundamental Prin of Equality, which is necessary to the happi ness of all human society; trampling under foot those relations on which every social privilege and enjoyment is based; sustaining and encouraging War, Licentiousness, Gambling, Sabbath-breaking, War, Licentiousness, Gambling, Sabbath-breaking, Profanity, and almost every sin with which our land is cursed; preventing not only the influence but the preaching of the Gospel, and the promul-gation of the truths of the Bible: withholding from almost one-sixth of our entire population even the instruction necessary to a knowledge of the plan of lvation; therefore,
We, the undersigned, ministers of the Free-will

Baptist Connexion, consider it our duty to state definitely our views and position upon this subject, and to present before the world our solemn Pro-test against the continuance of this fearful outrage

upon human ty.

Believing, as we do, that the sympathy of n holy being in the Universe can for a moment be given to this foul system, and that neither the priniples of the Gospel nor indications of Providence cipies of the cospet nor indications of Accountinuance, we wish publicly to withdraw all implied or supposed voluntary political or moral support of this enormous evil. Our necessary and involuntary cornection with the civil and social organizations now existing, which seems to give to each of us the character and reputation of the body, unless by personal public dissent from their errors and crimes we throw the responsibility exclusively up-on those who support the evils of which we complain, renders it more necessary for us to announce our unwillingness to sanction the system of Sla-very in any manner whatever. The view thus alten of this subject will render it perfectly inconsistent for us to give our suffrages or religion

We, therefore, by refusing to support Slavery, its principles, or its advocates, and by withholding Christian and church fellowship from all guilty of the sin of slavery, and by remembe ing those in bonds as bound with them, would wish to wash our hands from the guilt of this iniquity.

Believing our principles just, and the position we Believing our principles just, and the position we occupy such as God can approve and defend, and trusting in Almighty Grace, we pledge for the support of these principles, and those in which they are embedded, our EARNEST PRAYERS, our Com-BINED INFLUENCE, and our MOST VIGOROUS EF-

Daniel Clay, Lewis H. Witham, Oren B. Cheney, L. K. Stoples, Zacharinh Jordan Enoch Place, Van Dame, John L. Cooley Austin Whee Nathaniel K. George, Stephen Perry, L. L. Vnil losea Washburn. Sunuel Stover, ames Stevens, Jesse Meader. James Rand. Benjamin Thorn, David Lancaster, Daniel B. Lewis, Nathan J. Robinson, Andrew Rolling. Robert H. Douglass, ohn O. Hackett, Henry Meader, A. C. Andrus, homas S. Tyler. John Stevers, Barnard Goodrich, oel Spalding. Nathaniel Purinton Henry Blackmarr, Miles S. Scribner. Abiel W. Hobbs Benjamin D. Peck, Lowell Parker, S. Baxter, Moulton Cyprian S. Pratt, Andrew Jaquith, John Stealy, Jonathan Woodman, F. P. Moul W. Harris, Moses Folsom. Moses A. Quimby Daniel Quimby, Oliver Johnson,

Horatio N. Plumb

Vm. H. Littlefield.

T. C. Patri

Peleg Matteson Silas H. Davis,

Seth C. Parker.

Charles Pierce.

James Ashley, B. E. Parker,

Squire S. Cady, John Dearbolt,

James Reeve,

S. E. Foust, Nathaniel Berry, Chester Chaffee,

C. H. Smith, Moses Shepherd,

Joseph Fullonton

Jesse Burnham, Joshua Newbold,

Chas. B. Egan, Edward Jordan,

David Smutz,

Ithamar Pelton, Jonas Alfen,

Emory Cherry,

Solomon Howe, O. Chase,

Stephen Krum, James R. Pinneo.

Rufus Cheney.

Aionzo E. Houg,

Joshua Cunningham,

Nathan Bishop,

John Johns,

James Strout.

Jacob Gage, Luther Pierce,

Levi Kellogg, Josiah Fowler,

David Winton,

Frank Wells.

Alva Prescott,

J. M. Woodman

Chomas Gilpatrick,

Colamore Purington

Thos. J. Oliver, Ephraim Harding,

Josiah Parker, Jr.

o. W. White

Samuel Hazeltine

Solon Royal, Ebenezer C. Willey, Asa F. Hutchinson,

J. H. Phinney, Wm. Jeffers,

Peleg Kinyon, Wm. P. Cool,

Erastus W. Norton, Wm. Woodsum,

Gilman D. Garland,

Abel Aldrich

Wm. Hooper, Simon Clenveland,

Ardin Cobb.

Jacob Decker

Russell Way,

S. Hart, S. B. Padden,

A. Griffeth, J. L. Bingham,

J. F. Balcom,

C. Jenkins, Geo. W. Webb,

E. Bigelow, J. N. Miles,

John Pike,

Cyrus Stilson Mark Merrill

John Spiney, R. M. Carey,

R. R. Foster

Abner Coon

Eli Card.

Goram P. Ramsey,

Henry Gale

Wm. Phillips,

Franklin P. Augir. Almond Jones, Elijah Watson, Peter Clark, Thomas Perkins. Amos Brown, John Kimball, Dudley Pettengill, Ebenezer Fisk, John Pinkham, Smith Fairfield John Chick, Tobias Foss. Carlton Small, Elias Hutchins, Ransom Dunn Ezekiel True, A. D. Smith, D. P. Cilley, Daniel Batchelder N. Brooks, . W. Perkins Cummins Paris, John M. Russell F. P. Newell, C. E. Blake. Samuel Shaw, Abiram Toms, Thos. Dimm, Wm. W. Eastman, Geo. W. Richardson Benj. McKoon, Enton, John Young, S. P. Thatcher. P. Goodrich, Leonard Kingsbury Jonathan Brown, Nathaniel Bard. Villard Stickney, Jededinh Smith A. C. Newman, J. S. Weeks, A. Adkinson, Lewis Gould, Geo, S. Walker E. F. Stites, Roger Ide, John Courtenay, E. F. Sti Goodwin Evans S. D. Kenaston, Oscar E. Baker, Amos Aus A. Pierce, Nathaniel Philbrick. Thos. Blandin, Benj. Cope, I. S. Parsons, N. A. Jackson C. M. Sewall, S. D. Millay, Jesse Bennet, J. R. Towle, Jacob Avery S. G. Smutz, B. Seaman Wm. Abbot. A. K. Moulton Sargent Shaw, P. S. Manson, Samuel Whitney, P. M. Hobson, C. O. Libby Andrew Hobson, Jonathan Clay, Allen Mead. Wm. H. Hall, Hiram Gilman. Horace Perry, Hiram Whiteher, Alanson Draper, Samuel Julian, sanc Scott, Injor Chamberlain, Rufus Parks. Sylvester Torrey, Isaac Norton, Jr. John Ketzler, Joseph Bryant, Daniel Chase, J. D. Heath, David Dudley, Charles B. Mills, Erastus Harvey, James Bird, Stephen Williamson Wentworth Hayden Joseph Withee, E. H. Hart. ver McKenney, M. Knowles, H. Cherry, Jared H. Miner, S. Hadley, J. Webb, hn Webster, Roger Ela, Geo A. Stebbins, Samuel S. Branch, Selah Barrett,

Ezra Tuttle. Paul Chase, John W. Lewis, Geo. W. Jessaman, Daniel P. Chase, M. W. Burlingan Wm. A. Lighthall A. W. Ensign, S. S. Lanning, Daniel P. Chase, John J. Brown, Ashel Blodget, Samuel Lord, Orange Dike, Edward Fay, Lorin E. Bixby, Ezra B. Fuller, Erastus Ensign, Frederick Walker, Way, C. B. Beek, James Tyler, Mason Pierce Lorin J. Maddir Wm. R. Norton Stephen Crosby, Freeman Dart, Obsdiah B. Buffum, Wm. C. R. Peck, B. H. Dar Wurner Beebe, Gilman I. Branch, Nathaniel K. Sargent, Daniel Jackson, Samuel Mack, J. Sherwood James Fernald, Aaron Ayer, Selden Butler, David H. Lord, Dutton Stiles, Benjamin Tolman, Benj. S. Lombard m Holmes, H. Wilcox, J. C. Tyler, A. Sargent, Barlow Dyer, Abel Adams, Almon Shepherd Silas Gove, Wm. Dodge, C. H. Smith, H. K. Crain, David Calley, Jonathan Rowe Amos Emery, Isaac Jackson Jesse Cross, Nathan Moxley Isaac Peasley. J. O. D. Bartlett Nelson Hartshorn Annaziah Loomis C. H. Richards Nathan Jones, 2d Philip Wight, J. W. Hills, Luther Minor, Peter Pardy, Edward Clark, John Sweat, O. F. Willis Joseph B. Davis, Austin Wo Stephen Hutchins Sodonniek Squires A. C. Foster, Samuel Newell. Ashel Nichols. Samuel Rush. G. W. Town, Stephen Lewis, ohn Willis, Wm. E. Foye, Jelerson Small, B. Streeter, G. E. Abbot Wm. C. Ryer, Alverdo Wait, J. W. Crandalf, Velson Thomas Henry Rounds Daniel S. Starr, Calvin Dodge, M. G. Mitchell, Flavel Bartlett, R. L. Harvey, Henry Belden, Z. Leak, Thomas Darling, vrus Dudley. David Smit Peter Lansing, John F. Tuits, Rensselair Bennet John H. Loveliss, John Hisey, Calvin Moxley,

Levi C. Warrener

Thos. Montague,

Jacob Ingerick

Samuel Lewis.

Alexander Taylor,

Johnson Rideout,

Moses Stevens

OUR COUNTRY'S HONOR '!! The complacent and critical editor of the Nation al Era, having disposed of the 'Reformers,' next occupies himself in vindicating the character of this nation against British abuse (') and censuring ' the conduct of some injudicious Americans abroad. The following extract from its defence of 'our country's honor' would do no discredit to the Washington Union, the New-York Observer, or the New-England Puritan, even in the opinion of all the southern traffickers in human desh :--

Thomas Dudley,

Alvah J. Ruker,

Geo. W. Gellerso

Wm. Mack.

Wm. Doble,

Wm. Getchel.

Manly rebuke and just reproach are one thing; ill-natured caricature, self-glorifying indignation, pharisaical denunciation, another. We fear that the British Press, in too many instances, has forgotter this distinction. Its smiting is not that of a friend. Its reproaches are without stint, its denunciations wholesale and indiscriminate. The bad is exaggerated, and not an extenuating circumstance allowed to have any weight; and, in truth, it seems to rejoice in the opportunity of inflicting a blow on our national honor, thereby provoking the suspicion that national antipathy has too much below,—
to do with the bitterness of its rebukes.

Is it any wonder that the American Press should be irritated, rather than humbled, by such cen-sure? The style of the censure paralyzes its po-tency; the spirit of the censure makes them odi-ous. The criminal may be reached by a word in season, spoken more in sorrow than anger, by one who plainly shows that love, not hate, right-cousness, not self-righteeusness, are his controlling consness, not self-righteousness, are his controlling motives. But he is implacable, when he feels that his crime is exaggerated, and that too by one who, like the proud I harisee, thanks God that he is not as other men. And what is true in the case of

individuals, holds good in regard to nations. In our judgment, the conduct of some Americans abroad has been marked by a great want of discretion, to say the least; they have made the ears of England tingle with one-sided reports of the country, uttering, in the crime and cruelty of this country, uttering, in the simplicity of their hearts, indiscriminate phillipics against their own countrymen, in the presence of English audiences, not recollecting that their aspects of the times, and the progress of the antihearers would be apt to receive from such repre- slavery cause, both at home and ndices. Among ourselves, it is unnecessary, when exposing popular evils, to be continually stopping to make explanations and qualifications. The people will not be apt to under-rate their own good deeds or qualities, because they may he artily respond to the denunciation of a wrong practice which they support or connive at. But among strangers, in a foreign land, he who speaks freely strangers, in a foreign land, he who speaks freely of the vices of his countrynen, or any grave wrong of which they may be guilty, should take care to guard well his country's honor and his sulted in similar cures of a moral nature. care to guard well his country's honor and his brother's name. What English Abolitionist, visit-ing this country, has ever indulged, while here, in indiscriminate condemnation of his own country?

terness of tone towards this country, characteris-tic of a large portion of the journal-literature of England. The Press there, has been invited to raise its voice against the wrongs of America.

And, had it done this in the proper spirit, evineand, had it done this in the proper spirit, evineing a just appreciation of our circumstances and
general character; had it commended the example
of England to us, where we were lagging, and
ours to her, where she was delinquent; had it
shown in its rebukes more anxiety for our amendshown in its rebukes more anxiety for our amendment, and less complacency in our dishonor; had it avoided caricature, and, in holding up American vices, recognized American virtues; its counsels would have been listened to with respect, and the mixtue of recrimination would have slear. But with a slavery movement. The first is, that 'it is impractispirit of recrimination would have slept. But, with a few exceptione, the British Press, when it speaks of America, puts on a frown or a sever, and dismisses the subject with a curse or a taunt. The majority of the people of this country, while they give themselves little uneasiness about this, are utterly insensible even to a just rebuke, administered in such a style, and little uneasiness about this are utterly insensible even to a just rebuke, administered in such a style; and the American Press retorts, by uninties and the American Press retorts, by uninties and the American Press retorts, by uninties and the American Press retorts.

FREE SUFFRAGE TRIUMPHANT.

We are happy to announce that the proposed amendment to the Constitution of this State, erasing the word 'white,' in the qualification of voters, has passed both branches of the Legislature by the Constitutional two-thirds majority. When first brought before the Assembly, it was the the Cathelia nor the Protestant mode of artists. When first brought before the Assembly, it was lost by a few votes, in consequence of the thinness of the House. More than two-thirds of those then in their seats voted for the amendment—but through an infallible church, the latter by indethe Constitution demands a vote of two-thirds of all members elected to each branch of the Legisall members elected to each branch of the Legis-lature, to bring any amendment of that document before the people—and of this, the proposed amendment failed in the first instance. In the Senate, however, it met a better fate—passing that body 18 to 3. A non-concurrence gave the House the opportunity to bring up the matter again—and, last Tuesday, it was decided in favor of Free Suf-frage, 149 to 50. A gratifying triumph of principle last Tuesday, it was decided in layor of principle frage, 149 to 50. A gratifying triumph of principle over prejudice. Now, in the admission of electors and declare that alaveholders may be excellent and in this State, no question will be asked as to the color of the skin—but, as the Constitution still living in this country, he might very properly own complexion of the character, in admitting person to rights of Freemen, Hartford Rel. Herald.

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, JULY 9, 1847

CELEBRATION AT WALTHAM Agreeably to the invitation of the Board of Mana pers of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, an Anti-Slavery Pic-Nie was held in Harrington's Grove, Waltham, or Monday last, not to celebrate the inde pendence of this country in vain-glorying, but with special reference to the fettered mill American soil, to whom every such anniversary is only a bitter mockery. The day proved to be de-lightfully auspicious. If the number of persons in attendance was not so numerous as we had hoped i would be, it nevertheless constituted a large congregation. If the ephemeral attractions of the day every where else held out to secure notice and divert attention, served to keep from this noble gathering, those who most need to have their understandings enlightened, and their consciences addressed, on the subject of slavery, they also aroused the spirit of avoidance, by bringing together at the Grove a goodly company of the most intellectual, philanthropic and reformatory spirits of the times-the early and tried friends of the slave-the seekers after truth, and lovers of the right-the advocates and admirers of human progress-the most radical friends of peace, the most reliable supporters of temperance, the most deeply baptized into the spirit of universal brotherhood. They came from various parts of the Commonwealth-from Worcester, Norfolk, Essex, Suffolk and Middlesex counties; and it was both pleasant and refreshing to us to behold their countenances, and mark their unfaltering devotion to the sacred cause of bleeding humanity. Ashamed of th land of their birth for the frightful contrast which is seen between its professions and practices, and desiring to fulfil the spostolic injunction, 'Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them,' in the most practical manner, they met for the utterance and hearing of great thoughts of freedom, affecting recitals of human suffering, indignant protestations against the toleration of slavery in any part of this fair land, wise suggestions as to the true method of grappling with that man-destroying system, uncompromising sentiments of justice, and carnest appeals in behalf of the suffering and the dumb. In the popular rejoicings of the day, they took no pleasure. The ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, the wayflags, the loud burrahs of the multitude. shocked their moral sensibility, and affected them to sadness-serving only to make them remember the biting interrogations of the poet:

Are you republicans? Away!
'Tis blasphemy the word to say!
You talk of freedom? Out, for shame!
Your lips contaminate the name.
How dare you prate of public good,
Your hands besmear'd with human blood
How dare you lift those hands to heaven,
And ask or hope to be forgiven?
How dare you breathe the wounded air,
That wafts to heaven the negro's prayer?
How dare you tread th' unconscious earth, How dare you tread th' unconscious earth, That gave mankind an equal birth? And while you thus inflict the rod, How dare you say there is a God That will, in justice, from the skies, Hear and avenge his creatures' cries?

At half past 10 o'clock, the meeting was called t der by SAMUEL MAY, Jr., the General Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, and organized as follows :-WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President; FRANCIS JACK-SON, CHARLES F. HOVEY, Vice Presidents; ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Secretary; SAMUEL MAY, Jr., JAMES N. BUFFUM, and WM. C. NELL, Financial Committee. After singing a highly appropriate hymn, written by Mrs. Charman, (though not for the occasion,) to the tune of Old Hundred, - one verse of which we give

' The hour hath come to do and dare! Bound with the bondman now are we; We'll pour aloft the mighty prayer, We'll bend in God's own house the knee,'-

fervent prayer was effered by S. May, Jr.; and then another hymn was sung, also the production of a gifted Boston lady, Miss COLLIER, concluding

> Say to the captive, toiling In Freedom's proud abode— Cast off thy fetters, brother! Take back the gift of God!— Where starry banners wave; Swell high the shout of Freedom, And give it to the slave.

WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH, of Boston, was then introduced to the assembly, and proceeded to make a highly finished and well-digested speech. He began among as to be put into it. That pool bad disappeared; but sulted in similar cures of a moral nature. Politicians tell us, it is not the right time for this

agitation, now-six months after, their cry is, 'It is Britons know what is due to their mother.

To the conduct of these injudicious Americans, when abroad, are we to attribute much of the bit-Church. They beg us to desist from this work of swarms of locusts-and to let the public mind enjoy perfect repose. But nothing sublime or glorious gained, except by conflict. The boatman, wh merely rows with the stream, will not increase in crowned with victory, must struggle upward through

the American Press retorts, by pointing with fierce particularity to the vices of the social system, and the want and crime of the lower classes of England. In this way, the moral influence of the two countries over each other, for good, is almost destroyed. The misfortune and evil-doing of each, are made the subject of invective, and the occasion of self-glorification, by the other.

another. Mr. Bowditch illustrated this point by a reference to the discovery of the telescope, and the wonders revealed by it in the starry heavens. Who declared, only a few years ago, even by scientific mea, utterly impracticable to cross the Atlantic ocean with steamers; now the raggedest news-boy in State-street would laugh at the declaration. in State-street would laugh at the declaration. So in regard to the magnetic telegraph-what greater

pendent individual judgment,) could settle this an thoritatively. It is only a few weeks ago, said Mr B., that the Rev. Mr. Blagden, of the Old South Church, Boston, preached a sermon, in which he at tempted to show that slaveholding was, and that ab olitionism was not, in accordance with the Scrip tures. The American Board of Commissioners to color of the Atta-but, as the Constitutes that warrants a distinction in this matter, we trust warrants a distinction in this matter, we trust and work a plantation of slaves, in order to promote more strict regard will hereafter be paid to the mission of the Bible, or to extend the mission. ary operations of the Board! But we hold all this

to be unscriptural, and derogatory to the character | was therefore with great pleasure he introduced and mission of Christ.

illegal one. Be it so. By the law of Congress of rian church in Watertown. 1793, and the recent decision of the Supreme Court, Mr. WEISS, referring to the remarks of the Pres it is illegal to shelter or succor a fugitive slave, ident, said he did not wish to be regarded as repre knowing or suspecting him to be such, under a pen- senting a few 'faithful among the faithless found.' that law, or abandon our enterprise because oppressors denounce it as illegal?

According to the interpretation of our enemies, e may be 'fanatics'-seeking what is impracticable; ' infidels'-rejecting the Scriptures as pro-slavery ; traitors'-disregarding tyrannical enactments, or did their echoes fall like hammer-strokes to rivet What then? Still we may be in possession of a more firmly his galling chains? He (Mr. W) felt truth that shall save this land.

paramount to all other considerations. 'The traitor and sharply, the inconsistency of our conduct and to Humanity is the traitor most accursed.'

The American government is a purely represent-Mr. Bowditch here recited the guilty compromises of the Constitution, and referred particularly to the commended, as a means of salvation to the natives of slaveholding oligarchy allowed in Congress by that Africa! So there are those among us who say that instrument. Five 'things' are said to be equal to it is through God's providence that the slaves have three American freemen. Mr. B. thought the estimate not far off from the truth.

moval from the North of fugitive slaves, back to he is held and treated as such. the Southern plantations, the people of the North are more guilty than those of the South; for here it had faith to believe it was going to abolish slavery, e law operates.

the Constitution, which is prevalent in this country. redeemed. What is the American Constitution? One would car, not three millions of deluded worshippers, as the pleasure of the meeting, a recess for one hou a voluntary sacrifice, but that immense number of was taken for social recreation and physical suster

e against the colored people every where so rife in this country, and rebuked it in manly terms. In week-expressing our regret that no reporter was sembly came together to hear the minister preach, joicing in A DAY WELL SPENT. on a special occasion; but there was one pew which all instinctively shunned, because in it sat a poor, decrepid colored woman, who had for thirty years been that n inister's ward!

Mr. Bowditch concluded by saying that a true church and a just government are springing into life, through the reformatory spirit of the age, that will not trifle with the rights of man, nor temporize with evil, like the present.

JAMES N. BUFFUM, of Lynn, next made a few remarks, being taken, as he said, by surprise. He confessed that he felt sad-sad to see no more present on an occasion like this, and then to think of the mmense throng that would assemble on that day, in Lynn and Boston, to receive with honor and respect James K. Polk, a slaveholder and a murderer. The President was to have the effrontery to pass by his door! He had left at home, however, a flag to be thrown across the street, (by a cord running from his chimney to 'another anti-slavery chimney,') under which the President must pass, with this motto upon it- NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOL DERS!' (Applause.) He expressed his deep regret at the want of anti-slavery zeal and spirit in the old town of Lynn. Once it was known as the 'ban-

Mr. Buffom in a short but effective speech. He be-gan by quoting the old revolutionary motto— Mil- What are you trying lions for defence; not a cent for tribute.' Yet, white people of this country, that it would be a bestrictly FOR TRIEUTE, New England is taxed nevolent and Christian deed for them to transport to ico-a war not for defence, but waged aggressively, wretchedness, the entire colored population, simply wantonly, wickedly. He felt sorry to see the people on account of their complexion! The spirit of the revolutionary fathers had fled.

the reception that had been given to him. By way city to city, from village to village, from one section office, we honor.' Honor the office when it is disgraced by the incumbent! Would John Adams have cible, and must in the nature of things continue made such a distinction, in the times that tried men's in fall operation, so long as he remains in this republic. Instead of rebuking it as vulgar, unnatural, or the King'? No situation could make a man wor-thy, who is unworthy himself. True, it is said that Mr. Polk had been received with cold civility; but confirm your detestable doctrine, that the proscribhe (Mr. W.) felt that the people had acted in a ser-ed can never be allowed to enjoy liberty and equali-

He was not discouraged, but in a hopeful state of pentance, those who are cherishing this sinful dispomind. Whatever drawbacks we may have had, the sition, and flaming with righteous indignation in fact that the rail-road corporation was disposed to view of their cruel behaviour, you are finding a nataccommodate us to the full extent of our wants and ural cause for it all in the fact, that the victims are of wishes, even beyond our request, was no insignificant a sable hue, that God never intended they should sign of the times, aside from pecuniary considera- dwell among us, and that their home is in benighttions. Our labors had been crowned with great suc- ed Africa. Are you not ashamed of yourself? The cess, and there was no cause for despondency. A fact, that you readily find admission into the pulpits new impulse to inquiry and discussion had been given, in the recent conflict between free and slave labor in the Tredeger iron-works in Virginia. It was family, so hostile to the world-reconciling doctrine something for the working-men of the North to re- of human brotherhood, is an awful commentary on flect upon! Abbott Lawrence had advised the Virginia slaveholders to introduce manufactories into stand up in the presence of a public assembly, and enthat State. Perhaps, after all, he had a design in force those sentiments without blushing, and without this, to convince the slaveholders, by actual exper- exciting against you a popular storm of moral indigiment, that free and slave labor could not be successfully blended, and that before the Southern States ey of your spirit than it is of the brutal state of the

After reminding those who listened to him that uninhabited island, and there remain, until you can during the last twenty-four hours, at least two hundred babes had been born, seized, and added to the in the image of God. Blush to behold the light of mighty throng held in thraldom, he said that he day-blush to look into any mirror-until you are thought that the indifference manifested in New prepared to endorse the glorious sentiment, that, England on this subject was owing to a want of ac- whatever may be his origin, complexion or estate, curate knowledge as to the nature and effects of sin- . A MAN'S A MAN YOR ALL THAT. very, and of ability to grasp so vast a system of pol- I admit that you are faithfully representing the lution and blood, in all its revolting details. He American Colonization Society, in declaring comcalled upon Massachusetts to show that she was a plexional caste to be both inevitable and invincible free State indeed—to succor the hunted slave—to release herself from all responsibility for the existence country remain together. It was the discovery of of slavery. But this she could not do legally, nor this nefarious doctrine, as the vital and animaling truly, so long as she remained in alliance with the sentiment of that Society, that first opened my eye

speaking very disparagingly and severely of the cler- done-what you are doing-eagerly sought for every gy, in regard to their course on the subject of ala- manifestation of colorphobia, and then argued that rery; and to that accusation, he readily pleaded guildo so. He had made no charge wantonly or unthe coast of Africa! It is impossible for me to ex. guardedly. But, while he had felt it his duty to de-nounce the clergy as a body, he had ever been ready ized on such a basis, and for such a purpose. It to recognize and honor as a co-worker, every one, who, occupying a pulpit, had shown himself to be the friend and advocate of the slave. Knowing what You will doubtless recollect, that, some fifteen strong temptations beset every one filling such a position to be time-serving and conservative, if there was one man whom he was disposed to honor more than another, it was the minister who dared to risk his reputation and station in speaking out in uncom-

the audience one of this class, whom they would The third objection is, that our movement is an listen to gladly-Jones Weiss, paster of the Unita-

alty of five hundred dollars! But shall we obey Many others were coming up to the support of this cause, especially in the Unitarian denomination. It was the noon of day, and the distant cannon were signalizing the hour. What was their language to the despairing and wretched slave? Did they carry words of comfort and of encouragement to his soul, that they spoke more eloquently and more im-Man is before Church and State, and greater than pressively than any man who could occupy that platooth-greater than all institutions. His liberty is form. He desired his hearers to notice, distinctly position as a nation.

Within a few days, he had seen in the newspaper ve one. What does it rest upon? SLAVERY! a letter from a resident in Brazil, in which the vigorous prosecution of the African slave-trade was rebeen brought to this country, and are constantly multiplying! But he would ask, can a person stand What is it to be a slaveholder? Not simply an fast in the liberty of Christ as a chattel? It is mockwner of slaves. By allowing the seizure and re- ery to talk of Christianizing the soul of a slave, while

Mr. Weiss said he loved this country, because and ultimately to organize the rights of man. So Mr. Bowditch alluded to the political idolatry of far as we are redeemed individually, the country

After the singing of another hymn, by an excel think it was divine, ay, a god. But, like Jugger. lent choir from Waltham, who kindly volunteered naut, it is an idol-crushing beneath its ponderous their services for the occasion, and added much to unwilling victims, who abhor, instead of venerating ance. In the afternoon, the assembly was ably ad-Mr. B. referred to the unchristian spirit of prejudressed by Caleb Stetson, William Henry Channing, of whose remarks we shall endeavor to give next a very large majority of the churches, to this day, present, and that we are able to give only such an the 'negro pew' is set apart. He related a case that imperfect report. At 5 o'clock, the meeting closed occurred in his native town. A densely crowded as- and the friends dispersed to their several homes, re-

FIRST OF AUGUST.

The memorable First of August-the day which witnessed the entire overthrow of British West India slavery-is near at hand, and ought to be duly celebrated by the friends of emancipation in different parts of the country. At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti Slavery Society, held last week, it was voted to hold a pic-nic in Tenean Grove, Dorchester; and another in Worcester, 'the heart of the Commonwealth,' in commemo-ration of that great event. As the day occurs this year on Sunday, it has been decided to observe it on the day preceding, (Saturday, July 31st,) in order to insure a large attendance. Further particulars will be given in the next Liberator. An explanatory letter from Lewis Ford, relative to the action of the Plymouth County Society on this subject, comes too late for insertion this week

THE COLONIZATION CONSPIRACY To the Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Agent of the Colonization Society.

Sir-If there be any employment more despicaner town' in the Commonwealth; but it had now ble, or more reprehensible than that in which you are fallen in the rear. He was the only one present now engaged; I have yet to learn what it is. It from Lynn, where there would have been one hun- seems to me if you had any true self-respect or man dred a few years since. This declension was to be liness of character-if you were imbued with the attributed to a coveting of popular favor, and to oth- spirit of Christianity, however slightly-you would indignation, and to purge his vision? Among other er selfish considerations, on the part of those who be ashamed of it, and instantly be induced to abanonce professed, as abolitionists, to have enlisted for don it. Taking the text from which you preached the war. One individual, who once stood conspic- at the Old South Church in this city-viz. the nous in the anti-slavery ranks, was to act as one of Golden Rule-as the standard by which to form a the marshals of the day, to welcome James K. Polk so and judgment in this case, you are convicted out the marshals of the day, to welcome James K. Folk to Lynn. He did not feel like remaining in the town, under such circumstances, on that day.

William A. Whitz, of Watertown, followed with every principle of republicanism, and every

What are you trying to do? To persuade the enormously in the prosecution of the war with Nex- Africa, just as they are, in all their ignorance and of New-England submit to this tax so passively. minister of Him, in whom 'there is neither Jew nor He alluded to the visit of President Polk, and to nor free, but all are one, 'you are going about from not the man, but the of the country to another, declaring that the prejudice

vile manner, and in derogation of all true manhood. ty on the American soil. Instead of calling to recould rise on the tide of prosperity, they must abolish slavery, and imitate the example of the North.

to the hypocrisy of its benevolent professions, and The President remarked, before introducing the the villany of its character. In its official organ, next speaker, that he had often been accused of and in all its publications, the Society has basely ty. He had thus spoken, because fidelity to truth, nor religion could have any control, it demonstrat-and to the cause which he advocated, required him to

years ago, through the crafty misrepresentations of ELLIOTT CRESSOS, (at that time an agent of the American Colonization Society in England,) WILLIAM WILBERTONCE, with many other distinguished phihis reputation and station in speaking out in uncom-promising terms against slavery and its abettors. It mead that Society as deserving of the cordial sup-

port of the friends of a down-trodden rare. Per you will also remember, that, in the year 1833, went over to England, to expose the dist the course pursued by said Cresson, and to preven the friends of negro emancipation from being sain. dled out of their money, by exposing to them the real design of this scheme of African colonization to wit, the gratification of a ferocious prejudice, and the security of the slave system. If your memory the security of the state, Mr. Cresson's is unquestionably fresh and lively, and he will be able to e firm my statements. In a comparatively short time he was compelled to leave England in disgrate, has ing been convicted of cowardice and in fore all the people. Wilberforce was at that time residing in Bath, at which place I visited him, for the purpose of disabusing his mind, and showing him that, in avowing himself to be the friend of the Colonization Society, he was practically causing the weight of his great influence to rest like an art nche on the entire colored population of the United States. Though he had thus committed him self before the world, he had done so hencely, and under a gross misapprehension of the facts in the case; and therefore I found him to be in an ingenuous state of mind, with no pride of opinion to be wounded or humbled by any discovery of em His mind was clear, his faculties vigorous; and her. er shall I forget the searching ordeal through which I passed on that occasion. On taking my leave of that great and good man, I told him that I should leave with him no documents written against the Colonization Society by its opponents, but simply the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Annual Reports of its Sound of Managers, in one of which he would fad in elaborate defence of the Society from the charges which had been brought against it; but expressing my deep conviction, that a careful perusal of the two Reports would excite his astonishment sad on gust, and cause him indignantly to repudite that Society, as an evil conspiracy. Sun fidence I manifested in his speedy conversion, by thanked me for the documents, and promised to give them a candid and critical examination. The result may be told in a few words. In the course of a few weeks, I received a PROTEST AGRINST THE ARED CAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, the first name append. ed to which was that of WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, [6]. lowed by those of Zachary Macaulay, Samuel Gur ney, Lord Suffield, Dr. Lushington, Thomas Fovel Buxton, James Cropper, William Allen, Daniel O. Connell, and others. In that Protest, the signers

· To the destruction of slavery throughout the world, [mark that !] we are compelled to as we believe the Colonization Society to be another tion . . . While we believe its pretexts to be dela while we believe its prel-xis to be delesive, we are convinced that its real effects are of the
most dangerous nature. It takes its root from a
cruel prejudice and alienation in the whites of h
merica against the colored people, slave or free—
This being its source, its effects are what might be
expected; that it fosters and increases the spirit of
caste already so unhappily predominant; that it sidens the breach between the two races—exposes the
colored people to great practical persecution, in order
to force them to emigrate; and, finally, is calculated
to swallow up and divert that feeling which Amerea,
as a Christian and a free country, cancel but sees. as a Christian and a free country, cannot but enter-tain, that slavery is alike incompatible with the law of Gud, and with the well-being of man, whether the enslaver or the enslaved.

On these grounds, therefore, we must be understood utterly to repudiate the principles of the American Colonization Society. That Society is, in our estimation, not deserving of the constanace of the British public."

No verdict was ever more just, no testimony more emphatic, than this. The lamented Thomas CLARKson pronounced the same judgment against the So ciety in 1840. Do you wish to know, what Wilberforce found in

things, the following impious language, as uttered officially in the 15th Report of the Managers:

. The race in question were known, as a class, to be destitute, depraved—the victims of all forms of social misery. The peculiarity of their fate was that this was not their condition by accident, or transiently, but inexitably and immutably, while they remained in their present place, by a law as fallible in its operation, as any of physical nature. **

Their residence amongst us is attended with evil consequences to society—causes beyond the comind of the human will must prevent their ever ring to equality with the whites. * * The Managera considerations are the control of equality with the whites. er it clear that causes exist, and are operating to prevent their improvement and elevation to any comb erable extent as a class, in this country, which an fixed, not only beyond the control of the friends of humanity, BUT OF ANY HUMAN POWER. Christianity cannot do for them here, what it will do for them a Africa. This is not the fault of the colord man nor of the white man, nor of Christianity; ist an ordination of Providence, and no more to be charged than the language of the color of the than the laws of nature. Yet, were it otherwine cause exist but prejudice, to prevent the tion, in this country, of our free colored population still, were this prejudice so strong (which is indeed the fact) as to forbid the hope of any great favorable change in their condition, what folly for them to reject blessings in another land, because it is piglic which depart them from such blessings in this But, in truth, no legislation, no humanity, so beart-olence can make them insensible to their past confiction, can unfetter their minds, can relieve them from the disadvantages resulting from inferior mean the disadvantages resulting from inferior means as attainments, can abridge the right of freemen to reulate their social intercourse and relations, which will leave them for ever a separate and dyrested class in the community; in fine, nothing can in any way do much here to raise them from their miseres to respectability, honor and usefulness.

The same monstrous, disgraceful, ferecious sentmente, you, Sir, are busy in promulgating even at this late day, under the mask of philanthropy. Was ever a greater affront offered to a just and righteous God than this? . Have we not all one Father, and has he not ' made of one blood, all nations of mea' Three millions and a half of the people, in this cosstry, are ' peeled, meted out, and trodden under fool but then, ' not by any fault of their own,' (that is true,) nor by the fault of others! 'It is an ordination of Providence, and no more to be changed than the laws of nature' !!

. WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

THE PRISONER'S PRIBND.

In the last number of this philanthropic or widely known coadjutor, EDWEND QUISCY, makes the gratifying announcement, that, for the present, he is to be a regular contributor to its edite rial columns, but having no responsibility beyond what may be involved in his own productions. M Quincy is well known to hold the pen of a ready writer, and his articles are always perused with a keen relish. In this new field of reformatory labor. he aiready displays his accustomed real and industry and we are sure he will impart fresh interest to the Prisoner's Friend. We congratulate our friends Spear upon this acquisition, and the opponents of sanguinary punishments generally.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS. 'Libertas' insinuates that selfish considerations have led to the conclusion in the minds of certain individuals, that the Brist friends had better forego presenting Douglass with printing-press, and make their donation to him in the other form. This deserves no replywrites anonymously; but we suspect, i give his real name, it would appear that he himself it influenced by personal interest, and hence his resilness to accuse others.

POLITICAL SYMPATRY. The Keene (Whig) Settinel, in noticing the proceedings of the New Lag-land Anti-Slavery Convention, vocabes for the palriotism of the Liberty party-as follows :-

The radical Democratic papers in New Hampshin will, as usual, represent the extravagant course this anti-slavery party as the doctrines and sent ments of Whige and Abolitionists generally—served to the Diberty party, to a man, reprobate the as the Diberty party, to a man, reprobate the ing Garrison means and ends as much as they slavery itself.

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The Free

ing daily, an progressing, TF From Ludies' Emai nual meeting ourattentive W. we copy an account of the action of the subject of In connexi

the slave, who efforts were gotten slave. To our frier son, Henry of Frederick Do est thanks; ar est thanks; an son, and the n son, and the n we feel deeply turnely that he faithful exposalavery churcipathy, as we honest zeal for of religion, tra. The veneral his latest brea conduct of the showed his lor ments, and we ments, and we

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THE PASS CHURCH AND THE ALLIANCE. EDINBURGH, 6th mo. 15th, 1847.

Belose copies of our Report for thee and for M K Chapman. I wish it had been far better; it is so Chapman. A server is also occur far better; it is so olved in even a slight consideration of slavery. is this limitless nature of the extent of interest noiles us to the inadequacy of our attempt report upon it; for even had we the tongues of and of angels,' we could not portray all the horof slavery-we could not depict the demoralizan and inhumanity connected with it, or the attendsacrilege done to our holy Christianity, in the atsple to unite it to these atrocities. Then wilt see have attempted to vindicate ourselves from the harge of 'railing accusation,' in the supplement. an sapplement has been sent to the leading memof the Free Church, and to many of the Alliance, both has just held its meetings here. We intend eglate it pretty widely, for our own sake, and of the Free Church How sincerely do 1 hope al, at length, she may do what is right ! But thou at see by the speeches, that Drs. Cunningham and dish are at issue on the question-the one vindiand expresses telermination to do something when the expected

The Alliance has just concluded its meeting; and think of an association professing to be for the comoting of brotherly love, leaving untouched the stest barriers to brotherly love that can be conved-war, intemperance, and slavery! But did sy untouched? Worse than untouched! Dr. Canningham said he saw in the tee total societies. ather temptation of Satan, to draw into infidelity. substituting this cause for higher objects ! And en, as to slavery. In an early part of the proceedes, Issue Nelson of Belfast, requested to be informe, if any intimation had been received as to the seon of the American Branch. He was answered in penegative : and on his proceeding to remark, that seemed strange that it should be so, when informpen had been received about it in the public prints, Dr Cunningham came and whispered something to e chairman; whereupon I. N. was informed that it as merely in courtesy his question had been reled to; for that he could not speak there, not be groperly delegated as a member of that meeting; one such reason was given. No more was said till th day evening, when Isaac Nelson and Jonathan taken w re absent, and the concluding motions ere about to be passed, and many of the members had bired, when a protest was brought forward by a aplain Trotter, against the Manchester resolution yelude slaveholders. This was signed by several mbers of the Alliance. An Episcopal minister on Beliust, (who had not before made any anti-slaery demonstration,) said that it did not require a ment's thought for him to move that that protest not received. Our faithful friend, James Stand-Hof Belfast, seconded the motion; and then Edand Bickersteth moved it should be received, there is so much love in it-its expression was so lovy framed, that he thought it might do good ! ad so this protest is recorded on the minutes. But Alliance has not yet adopted it. It is left till st year. Next year! How many slaves before a may larger out the misery of a whole lifetime how many family ties be severed-how many imdal beings die, without hearing of a crucified Saar-and how many members of the Alliance may efore then be called to give an account of their ewardship-to stand before the bar of God, with ,000,000 of American slaves to bear 'swift witness ' const them! The thought is awful. The Free Church have thrown aside the opportunity presented them; and for these things must account! We enouned not to judge; but, at the same time, there is a test presented to us, by which we may ats' And in another place, we are told that ' faith bout works is dead.' Such reflections must arise

The Free Church Anti-Slavery Society, is grow g daily, and we have evidence that our cause is gressing, in spite of the obstacles, thrown in our E. W.

bregard to these bodies.

IT From the Annual Report of the Edinburgh Adies' Emancipation Society, adopted at their anval meeting, June 3, 1847, and forwarded to us by rattentive and much esteemed correspondent . E we copy the following extracts. After giving account of the Boston Bazaar, and referring to te action of the Free Church General Assembly on e subject of slavery, the Report proceeds-

our gratitude is due to the faithful friends of ing sympathy for the wronged and almost for-

To our friends from America, William L. Garriforeierick Douglass, we would convey our warm-st thanks; and to our tried friend George Thompon, and the many others who have united with us, feel deeply grateful. We are aware of the conmely that has been poured upon these, for their and and expositions of the corruptions of a pro-savery church; in this they have our warm symsaley, shurch; in this they have our warm syn-nath, as we believe them to be actuated by an onest zeaf for the glory of God, in their defence of reignon, truth, justice, and humanity.

The venerable Thomas Clarkson, with nearly

statest breath, bore his testimony against the wader of the Free Church on this question: he based his love for the slave up to his last moents, and while we deplore the melancholy event death, we should in vain attempt to express a appreciation of the services he rendered to our use, or the loss it has sustained. The first of the older hand of abolitionists who were, in the Hand Providence, instrumental in procuring the abo-m of the slave-trade and of slavery in our own stands the shave-trade and of shavery in our own shanes, he was nearly the last to leave this scene fallor; his spirit took its flight on the 26th of spenher, 1846; and having been faithful unto feath, we humbly believe that he is now inheriting this senter. crown of life."

he contemptible and wicked prejudice against dut, which, acting even on our own shores, extom the railway car, or the steami out-reicted to the negro pew-excluded from the comtable of the whites-and even in the grave dapart, and by those who profess to is placed and is, It has been alleged, in excuse for such ent, that the negroes are inferior in intellect capacity to the white race; for a refutation of calumny, we need only point to Toussaint meture of Hayti, Placido of Cuba, and, last least, to our own friend Frederick Douglass, least, in their unfavorable circumstances, have fatiguished themselves, what would their race singuished themselves, what would then made, if allowed the advantages of a common, one if allowed the advantages of a common, the superstanding the second control of the free colored populations the education of the free colored populations are control forget that is making progress, we cannot forget that here than fifteen or sixteen years ago, Pruce Crandall, fo. opening her school to colored dren, was mobbed and persecuted, till she was ged, for fear of violence to her pupils, to aban-

phil athropic labors.

Edmonds, in the case of George Kirk, a fugitive sinve in New York, has given rise to the hope that this State may also come to a similar decision.

It has been said that slavery could not exist in the South without the North to hack it; and we think it is clear, if the Union were peacefully dissolved, if the Free States were free indeed, there would ensure a system of wholesale emigration on the part of the slaves, which would, in a very short time, relieve the planters from the 'painful position' they now occupy, would induce them to give hire to the laborers who now unrewarded reap down their fields, and slavery would be abolished by the powerful but peaceful means implied in the watch-word of 'no union with slaveholders.' Were this watchword adopted in church as well as in state, and we rejoice that several cases have occurred during the last year whoreon it has been neted, the mead of respectability now granted to the slaveholder would be withdrawn, and he would become willing to renounce a position looked upon the position of the benefit of the abolitionists in this quarter, and to add to it become willing to renounce a position looked upon with repugnance by the civilized and Christian

rward with regard to our own fellow-subjects, the treatment they experience, on account of their Fall River :the treatment they experience, on account of their color, by the authorities of the United States. If a colored man of any clime sails into a southern port of the United States, he is immediately put in prison, and kept there till the sailing of the vessel;

There has been a colored man in this place, who when, unless some one is interested in his liberation, he is not unfrequently sold to pay his jail fees. Is not this country called on to stretch an arm of protection towards her humblest subject, and to rotest against the injustice of such acts towards a brother, of whatever country or color?

DR. CHALMERS -- M. M. CLARKE -- ALLIANCE EDINBURGH, (Scotland,) June 17, 1847.

Since I last wrote, Dr. Chalmers has departed The Pulpit and the Press are daily pouringlforth their fulsome flatteries of him, and in due time, a monument will be erected over his grave, with his virtues done in marble; but there is one sentence too truly applicable to him, which, if included in the epitaph, would blacken ten thousand virtues, if he had them. DEAR SIR Here lies one who claimed the right of property in his fellow-man." But enough—he lies where the slave very, arrived here from Fall River, and came to my finds protection from the cowskin, the bloodhound. the company it keeps!

(a memorable meeting,) also made his appearance here about a month ago. He came out in Edinburgh, him at his home. Poor fellow! he was in a 'fix' him. for a while. He came to collect for his church at Washington, and the question was, whether will proslavery or anti-slavery give me most. He decided of slavery you have given us, that any church should following was the answer :fellowship slaveholders?" 'Stop till I get the money,' said Clarke, 'and then I'll answer you !!! DRAR FRIEND WALLOUT : The meeting, with few exceptions, buttoned up its Yours of yesterday, inquiring about Jacob Wilpockets, and walked off. The answer, of course, liams, is received. I am sorry to be obliged to say,

met here on Thursday, the 10th of June, and rose on Monday, the 14th. On Friday, the 11th, the re-

doors.

Refuge of Oppression.'

holders.

I have read your Society's resolutions at New After handing him over to some colored friends here, York. Alas, poor Dr. Campbell!

Yours, for Liberty,

African Episcopal Methodist Church. What a long funny name! When did it come out? I did not notice it in Parker Pillsbury's excellent work.

another postscript. Dr. Cunningham, in the Evangelical Alliance, advanced what I would call a blasphemous sentiment, namely-that Infidelity at the present time was taking a higher ground than Christiambra, and which drove the emancipated slaves
I losa Randolph from place to place before they will be allowed to settle on the free soil of Americal pervades all ranks in the North and in the take higher ground than Cunningham, but never take higher ground than Cunningham, but never the true such is manufactured. laid down by Him who is inaccessible and full of adepts at lying that can be started, and is well calcu- FRIESD GARRISON: the our own' in all situations; he is dragthe tee-totallers, asserting their principle to savor of infidelity; for they laid down a principle Christ had to first put down Paul, the Apostle, for infidelity. He nary, and he tells so many contradictory stories, that cause a brother to sin.

West Indian struggle.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

paid for the current year, will bear in mind that the four fifty dollar bills of the Waltham Bank. Any interms of the paper require that, after six months, formation left at this office, or at the Waltham Bank. payments are to be made at the rate of \$2,50 per in regard to this money, will receive a liberal-reward annum. The Financial Committee wish it to be un- and the thanks of the owner. derstood that the rule must be insisted on. It is ear- Two or three handkerchiefs, a pair of gloves nestly hoped that those who are yet delinquent, will and a silk cape, were left at the Grove, and may be take advantage of this notice to settle their bills im- obtained on application at the Anti-Slavery Office. mediately.

the abolitionists in this quarter, and to add to it another, in regard to another individual, who is a There is another point which we wish to bring this time in this vicinity. A few days since, we received the following letter from a respected friend in

away from his master at Newport. But from what we have ascertained, we believe him to be an impostor. He is quite tall, has lost his upper front teeth, talks much of Mexico, says he was in most of the battles, and formerly was owned by Major Ringgold since then, by H. J. Sumner of New Orleans, &c. He has my card, and says he is going to Boston. I write you this, so that you may not put yourself any trouble in his behalf, should he visit you.

Respectfully yours, J. M. ALDRICH

On Monday last, the following letter, referring t the same indvidual, was received by Sam'l May, Jr., to whom it was addressed :-

BRIDGEWATER, July 4, 1847.

house. He is desirous of getting work out of the and the fetter of the man-stealer, whether the thief reach of the man-stealers, who have offered a large he a Dr. Olin (retired soul-seller) or a General Tay- reward for him. You will perceive by conversing lor. His funeral was attended by thousands, and with him, that he has seen a good deal of the world, though none of the 3,000,000 will mourn his depart- and picked up a good deal of information. ladeed, ure, nor will the fugitive, when he comes to Scot- I have been struck to day with the brightness and and, shed a tear upon his grave; yet in the multi-quickness of his inetliect, the extraordina y strength tude was one black man, a traitor to his color, the of his memory, and the refutation he affords to the Rev. Mr. Gloucester of Philadelphia, U. S. This talk about inferior race. He has evidently the voice man preached in Mr. Beggs's Church (Free) a few and natural talents for a speaker, needing only undays ago. After telling the congregation, that little more education and training, At any rate, he his beloved American Church was assailed by Tem- has a thirst for knowledge, and desire for an educaperance on the one hand, and Anti-Slavery on the tion, which are themselves highly creditable to him, other, and, before pronouncing the dismissal bless. and deserving of encouragement and assurance. In ing, he denounced, by name, F. Douglass, H. C. the mean time, he is well acquainted with many Wright, G. Thompson, and yourself-and this man kinds of useful work, strong and able, and might, I spoke at the annual meeting of the British and For-should think, find ready employment, and good waeign A. S. Society. Verily, a society is known by ges. I have formed a very good opinion of his moral character, and the kindness of his disposition M. M. Clarke, the colored minister of Washing- Now, I hope, my dear friend, you will interest your ton, whom George Thompson exposed at Warwick self and friends in him, get him the best place you can, and do all in your power to enable him to realize his praiseworthy objects. I hope I shall hear ander the auspices of Dr. Candlish-preaching in that he has done well, and more than justified these his pulpit, and enjoying 'sweet communion' with expressions, and the expectations I have formed of Yours truly and ever,

CLAUDIUS BRADFORD

The interest exhibited in the case of this suppose in favor of the former. Before leaving Edinburgh, fugitive, by the Rev. Mr. Bradford, is highly credit. Clarke delivered a lecture on slavery, and, at the able to his humanity; but we are sorry to be com conclusion, read from the discipline book of his pelled to add, that there is no doubt that this Jacob hurch the article, denying fellowship to slavehold- Williams is an arrant impostor. Suspecting him to ers, after which, he made a request for money. A be such, a letter was addressed to a friend in New gentleman in the meeting rose immediately, and put York, describing his person, and asking whether any the question, Do you think it right, after the picture information could be given respecting him. The

New York, June 16, 1847

that the person you have in charge, representing The British Branch of the Evangelical Alliance himself as a fugitive from slavery, is undoubtedly an

port on Foreign Correspondence was read; but A- when he was brought to this office by a white young erica was not alluded to in it, on which (what fol- man, in a state of great perturbation, as his master lows is cut from the Scotsman newspaper of Satur- was said to be in pursuit of him. His shirt was coverday, the 11th,) I need scarcely tell you, that the ed with blood, from the effects of a large wound on business of the Alliance was conducted with closed the top of his head, which he said he received by a fall upon a pile of stones in his attempt to scale a And there the matter for the time stopped. The fonce in Camden, Del. where he was at work as a members of the Alliance knew from the American blacksmith, when his master suddenly came upon new issue on the anti-slavery creed, comes out with and Mr. L. Myer his right arm.

papers what the American Branch had done, but him. As he gave the names of Forten and Purvis, a letter to the electors, endorsing Pinkerton's orthomembers of the Alliance knew from the American blacksmith, when his master suddenly came upon they could not set, as the latter, in the cowardice of guilt, had not informed their British brethren of their decision. So much for formality! The slavery question was not touched on in the Alliance till (and here is another of the many instances of the low here is another of the many instances of the low here is another of the many instances of the low here is another of the many instances of the low here is another of the many instances of the low here is another of the many instances of the low here is another of the many instances of the low here is another of the many instances of the low here is another of the many instances of the low here is another of the many instances of the low here is another of the many instances of the low here is another of the many instances of the low here is another of the many instances of the low here all here is another of the many instances of the low here all the should get no day as the 'one idea,' passing a high encomium on his zeal, attachment and fidelity to the cause, and then the decisions or though the course, and decision. The surgeon thinks Mr. L. Myer may recover by having his arm amputated at the should get no day as the 'one idea,' passing a high encomium on his zeal, attachment and fidelity to the cause, and then warns Christians not to vote for him, because, and then warns Christians not to vote for him, because, and the new arms Christians not to vote for him, because, and then warns Christians not to vote for him to Otis Potter's house, and decision. The result was, that not half the could get no day as the 'one idea,' passing a high encomium on his zeal, attachment and fidelity to the cause, and the left or the electors, encorsing Pinkerton's orthomach and said he left so precipitately that he could get no his zeal, attachment and fidelity to the cause, and the warns Christians not to vote for him, because, and the warns Christians not to vote for him to down as the 'one idea,' passing a high encomium on his zeal, attachment and fidelity to the cause, a slave, who devoted themselves to exposing the could not set, as the latter, in the cowardice of and said he left so precipitately that he could get no compared their British brethren of their letters, and as there was an air of truthfulness in both were so successful in this work, and in decision. So much for formality! The slavery his story, I concealed and fed him in a private room morality of the pro-slavery party,) a very few min- on his head with my own hands, late at night. On utes before the Alliance broke up on Monday, and close inquiry in the morning, I learned that he had when the Rev. Isaac Nelson, Rev. Jonathan Watson, been prowling about the 'Five Points,' for some and, indeed, more than a majority of the members time, and that it was in that vile hole that he got the had left, a document was read, signed by a number wound on his head, probably in a fight; that he had of the members, protesting against the Manchester made attempts to get into some friend's house in the decision of the British Branch to exclude slaveces; and that he was known to be a recently dis-I have sent the 'Witness,' containing the fullest charged convict from Blackwell's Island. It was report published; and the proceedings, with regard here, and not on the Southern plantation, that he to the protest, deserve, I think, a shelter in the probably received the marks of the whip he so often shows on his breast.

he was delivered up to some of the city police, who set him at liberty again. In a day or two, I received RICHARD THURROW. a line, very early one morning, from Cross-street in the centre of the Five Points, saying that my attention was immediately wanted to assist a fugitive, on his way to Canada. I went there about 7 o'clock in the morning, and found this same rogue waiting P. P. S. I find I have a few minutes to add my arrival. He pretended not to recognize me. As he was in very suspicious quarters, I preferred to retreat, rather than accept his polite invitation to walk into the rear of a long dark allev.

The truth is, his whole story is a sheer fabrication from beginning to end, and he is one of the greatest

Yours, for the true fugitive,

This, certainly, is sufficiently explicit, and shows Jacob Williams ' to be quite unworthy of all sympsnever asserted. Verily, the D. D. ought to have thy and confidence. His behaviour is so extraordiwould give up flesh, if his indulgence in it should we are half inclined to regard him as one who is not wholly accountable for his actions. But he is plaus ible, fluent, and full of self-esteem, and we fear has * For proof, see his pamphlet written during the already successfully imposed upon many kind-hearted friends.

A gentleman at the Pie Nic at Waltham, on Mon The subscribers to the Liberator, who have not day, was so unfortunate as to lose from his wallet,

ROBERT F. WALLES and the Free States, there is a large perception of the importance of a peace-scension from these unjust laws, a peaceful solution of that Union which binds them to remain slave to his master, and to provide armies the match satisfaction, that several of the Free largest largest largest largest large legislatures have agreed that they will sanct an officer or private individual in his pursuit figures laves; and the recent decision of Judge one to give them a careful perusal.

Whereas, we are deprived of the blessings of lib-

silence on the part of our people, in the discharge of a duty that should awaken every true lover of his country-the neglect of which has caused our enemies to say that we are inferior to the whites, and unfit for self-government; and

Whereas, we find amongst our color, talent sufficent to refute this falsehood, and such charges have a tendency to degrade us as a people, and cast a stigma on those who are willing to put forth their efforts in the great field of prejudice, and proclaim to our enemies the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in support of which it becomes our duty to agitate, agitate, agitate, now, henceforth and forev-

Resolved, That it is our duty to encourage by every means in our power, every effort to carry forward the principles of liberty and equality, as laid down in the great Magna Charta of our common country, by unfarling the banner of liberty, and givng it to the breeze.

2. That, to carry out the above preamble and resolves, we will invite W. L. Garrison, Frederick Douglass and C. L. Remond, when on their visit West, to pass by the capital of our State, at such time as they may designate.

3. That there be a committee of fifteen, whose duty it shall be to correspond jointly with the above named individuals, at as early a day as possible and that said committee have power to make such other arrangements as the occasion may demand.

4. That the visit of Frederick Douglass to England has shaken the pillars of slavery an this country from centre to circumference; and a few more such as Douglass, Garrison and Remond, will pull down this accursed system on the heads of the American tyrants in our common country.

5. That we hail with delight, the great advance ment of the anti-slavery cause in this country, and that we will do all in our power to aid in the great warfare with oppression in the land of the free and the home of the brave.

THE LIBERTY PARTY AT THE WEST. LAKE ZURICH, June 12, 1847. DEAR GARRISON :

Since I withdrew from the Liberty party, I find the same bitterness and back-biting a nong its meinbers towards those who honestly differ in opinion

with them, and who, as when members of that party, are laboring with untiring zeal in the cause of the slave, as I do among the old Whig and Democratic parties. I am perfectly satisfied that they are as or dictate, but can't help thinking that a little extra party is as completely under the control of the so justly merits. priests, as the ecclesiastical parties are. They are death on progression; fearing that the application of the anti-slavery principle to all the actions of men would rob them of their bread and butter. At a late election for delegates to amend the pr

At a late election for delegates to amend the pro-slavery Constitution, Allan Pinkerton, of Dundee, was put in nomination for a delegate. Shortly after, a minister, who discards the idea of engrafting any new issue on the anti-slavery creed, comes out with vote was given to this man, solely on the ground that he was not a professor of Christianity! Thus you see that they already sit in judgment on a man's will occupy the attention of the United States Court, now in session at Public Branch Organization of A Virginia Slaveholder.—Two very important cases will occupy the attention of the United States Court, now in session at Public Branch County, for harboring has sued citizens of Alleghany County, for harboring

ance, or 'no government,' and plan for abolishing slavery, as well as those relative to the Sabbath and

the Liberator for one year.

Yours, for universal freedom,

SETH PAINE.

EXPLANATORY. NEW BEDFORD 7th mo. 3, 1847.

In the account, as published in the last Liberator.

of the Bristol County meeting, it is said, . John Bailey moved that all the resolutions, with the exception of the 5th, be laid upon the table. The motion was opposed by Wm. W. Brown and Charles Point. L. Remond, and rejected.' From the above, it would appear that I was opposed to all the resolutions but the 5th. Permit me to explain. I was one composing the business committee, who drafted the resolutions presented to the meeting, all of which had my approval, excepting the third, to which I only proposed what I considered a truthful amendment. My object, in part, in making the motion to lay on the table, was stated at the time, but it not being fully understood by our friends, the mo-L. Remond, and rejected.' From the above, it it not being fully understood by our friends, the motion was rejected. At the commencement of the afternoon session at the second day's meeting, I observed a person present, who frequently writes for one of our public papers; and knowing him to be strongly prejudiced against the colored people, and considering the position occupied by him to be one through which much good or much harm might be done to the cause, I felt anxious that the resolution against prejudice should be taken up for afternoon session at the second day's meeting, I obresolution against prejudice should be taken up for

resolution against prejudice should be taken up for discussion, and made the motion accordingly, that the others be laid on the table for that purpose, as I had no expectation that the person alluded to would be present at the evening meeting, which proved to be the fact. Wishing to stand right with my abolition friends, I deem this explanation necessary.

Thine in the cause of freedom.

JOHN BAILEY.

Railroad Accident.—Monday afternoon, a drunken having charge of the Mill Dam crossing, on the Worcester Railroad, drove across it directly in the way of a locomotive, which struck and killed the cight persons, seriously injuring aboy named Daniel Murphy, an Englishman named John Kyte, and the driver. Young Murphy was not expected to recover.

According to previous notice, the colored citizens met in the second Baptist church, in Columbus, Ohio, June 9, to take into consideration the propriety of inviting W. I. Garrison, Frederick Douglass and C. L. Remond to this city. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions, and report at an adjourned meeting—Messrs. E. Jenkins, W. Copeland, F. Boyd, I. Bocker, and W. Gay.

According to adjournment, the meeting assembled—Mr. S. D. Taylor (the former chairman) in the chair. The throne of grace was addressed by Rev.

—Mr. S. D. Taylor (the former chairman) in the chair. The throne of grace was addressed by Rev. W. P. Newman, of Canada. Mr. S. Jenkins was chosen secretary pro tem. The committee, through their chairman, Mr. D. Jenkins, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the preamble of the Constitution of the United States has the following language—to promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, '&c.; also the Article of Confederation gives to the inhabilence. It seems even that the Court and Lawyers length of the Court and Lawyers when Mr. Kennedy was trying to catch, were in open hostility to the laws of Pennsylvania, and therefore well calculated to excite the blacks to violence. the Article of Confederation gives to the inhabi-tants of each State (paupers and vagabonds except-ed) free ingress and regress to and from any other

McClintock brought it to their notice.—N. Y. Tri-

Whereas, we are deprived of the blessings of liberty, that are youchsafed to us by the instrument above alluded to, although they have been purchased by the blood of our fathers on every battle-field, and have been acknowledged by Andrew Jackson on the Mobile, in 1814, and sanctioned by Thomas Butler, Aid-de-camp; and

Whereas, we have witnessed with sorrow, the long his seat, however, he was ordered away, and, not choosing to feed alone, like a beast, he fusted, and perhaps prayed also, until his arrival at Burlington, for the removal of the prejudice which subjected him to so much annoyance. Mr. Garnet says that at least two who sat at the first table were so drunk that they were scarcely able to navigate. mattered not, if they were only white.—Ibid.

> Colorphobia .- Yesterday a respectable colored wo Colorphobia.—Yesterday a respectable colored woman, who had occasion to go to Rozbury, applied
> for a seat in an omnibus, and was refused. A gentleman, who was near by, wished to know the reason
> why she could not be admitted, and was told that
> the lady passengers would have objections to her
> company. He at once inquired of the iadies in the
> coach, of whom there were several, if such was the
> case, but they promptly answered that it was not,
> and on being informed of the circumstances which
> led to the question, it was proposed by one of them
> that they should all leave the omnibus, unless the
> colored woman was allowed a seat, and the plan
> would have been carried into effect, had not the omwould have been carried into effect, had not the ous man, finding that he had a put his foot into it, cluded to back out from his position, and admit the applicant .- Chronotype.

> R P G Wargar died at New-York on the 20th R. P. G. Wright died at New-York on the 20th of May. The funeral took place at Schenectady, and was numerously attended by all classes of citizens. Mr. Wright was noble in his personal carriage, gentemanly and kind in his entire deportment, though a very black man. His simple, sincere Christian character was such as to win for him the cordial respect and confidence of the community in which he lived for forty years. He came from Massachusetts. to Sche nectady when a young man. He has left behind him no truer friend of the interests of his in-jured people. His death took place two months only after that of his son, the late lamented Theodore S. Wright of New-York. They were most tenderly attacked to each other in life, and were not long sun dered by death !-Albany Pat.

Doings at Matamoras .- We cut the following par

Boings at Matamoras.—We cut the following par-agraphs from the Matamoras Flag of the 7th inst. Escaped.—The Massachusetts volunteer, who, some week or two ago, stabbed to death with a bay-onet the partner of Mr. Sinclair, of our city, because he refused to give him, what he had not, a glass of intoxicating fluid, escaped from the guard house a

Another Manly Act .- On Tuesday evening last after nightfall, several Massachusetts volunteers en-tered the dwelling of a Mexican near the Upper Pla-za, and demanded 'whiskey.' A female who offici-ated remarked that she kept nothing but beer. After some remonstrance, one of the gentlemen drew a bayonet, which he wore in his belt, and stabbed the roman to the heart. Wonder how many more such varriors are left in the old Bay State? We trust in God there are but few. full of partizan spirit and sectarian intolerance, as any other political organization. In this region, the party is as completely under the control of the proper wreathing and exaltation, which he

> Dreadful Accident .- The celebration in Covington, Ky. to-day, in honor of the returned volun-teers, resulted in a most melancholy accident. While the cannoneers were loading the gun, it went off,

than his devotion to humanity, a test of qualification for office.

Such have been the unfair and one-sided views given by the *Western Citizen,* of the relative claims of old and new organizations, that I have for a long time been desiring to look at both sides of the question. I am anxious to see your views of non-resist-

The government of Hayti have recently sent six You are represented as infidel by Liberty party are to be educated at the public expense. Six others are to join them in Paris, who men. They say you started right, but having become dizzy with the hight attained, have had to reject the truths of revelation, in order to maintain some of your strange theories!

I herewith enclose you two dollars, the price of the Liberator for one year. ences most immediately connected with war and the

Eben Preble, captain, George H. Green, mate, and Seawell Gove, cook of schooner Atlantic, from Richmond, bound to Bath, (Me.,) and put into Norfolk to finish loading, have been arrested, and sent to Richmond, Va., charged with kidnapping two negro men belonging to Messrs. Garry and Harris. It would appear that Gove, who is not 20 years old, connived with the negroes, but that Capt. Preble was surprised to find them on board his vessel, and delivered them up to Capt. Skinner of steamer Ben Shepherd, the boat which towed the Atlantic down to City Point.

Accident .- Mr. Edwards, of Elizabeth City, N. J

Matamoras, June 16. A gentleman recently from Camargo informs us that on the passage down, he counted no less than six dead bodies floating in the river—three Mexicans and three Americans. Several pilots of our acquaintance inform as that dead bodies are seen on every trip, generally stripped of their clothing, leaving no doubt that they have met their death at the hands of assassins.

The State Legislature of Connecticut, after a due consideration of the evidences of the various claimants, have fully recognized Dr. Horace Wells, of Hartford, as the sole discoverer of the Letheon, as applicable to surgical operations, and have passed him a vote of thanks for this wonderful discovery.

State of South Carolina vs. Nicholas, Slave of Wm Kelty.—The slave was tried before a Court of magistrates and freeholders for 'grievously wounding, maining and bruising Patrick Dunovant, a white man.' He was found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the first Friday in September next.

The freight train on the Camden and Amboy Railroad ran off the track on Friday night, killing 3 passengers, and badly wounding two others.— Two cars were destroyed.

Hon. J. R. Giddings, of Ohio, has been on a visit to Boston. He is a man far more worthy of no

Schooner Rough and Ready' was rau into by schooner J. R. Giddings,' and sunk off Cleveland, with a cargo of flour and corn worth \$6000.

Dr. Sprague, a young physician of thorough edu-cation and great promise, died at Providence on Friday, of typhoid or ship fever, contracted by at-tendance upon some frish emigrants.

A Baptist elergyman, named Ward, recently eloped from Ebensburg, Pa. with the daughter of a Mr. Mills, with whom he was boarding. He has left a wife and children at Baltimore. Alarming Fraud .- Alterations from the small de-

Alarming Frand.—Alterations from the small de-nominations, to 50's and 100's, on several of the Boston banks, have appeared; a lot of \$900 on the Massachusetts and Shoe and LeatheriDealers' banks was received here from a country bank, remarkably well done. The only safe course is to be sore of the parties from whom you receive the large denomina-tions of bank notes.—Willis' Bank Note List. Dr. Judson's house in Burmah, and all his presents

have been burned. He also has been forbidden to proselyte the natives to Christianity, though allowed to preach to European residents. John Delaney, an Irishman employed by the

Iron Works Co., died suddenly, on Tuesday morning from the effects of drinking too much cold water.

Rev. John H. Morrison has retired from the editorial charge of the Christian Register.

One of the Arkansas Cavalry has been murdered. at Saltillo. His companions traced the murderers, and having captured them, they were taken out and shot. Many others were killed that night in retala-

The British mail steamship Medway arrived at Havana 7th inst. from Vera Cruz, and sailed on the 10th for Southampton. She had on board four and a half million of dollars in specie

Suicide.—The Portland Advertiser notices the death, in that city, of Capt. John Hamilton, aged 51 years. Capt. Hamilton committed suicide by drinking half a pint of bed bag poison, while laboring under a depression of mind, caused by misfortunes in business. He had recently lost his vessel, and had the insurance refused, for reasons that compromised his nor, which caused him to end his life by his own

Terrible Thunder Storm .- Monday night, the city of Rochester was visited with a most violent thun-der storm, during which the house of Mr. William Matthews, an Englishman, was struck by light-ning, and Mr. Matthews, his wife, and a little girl about ten years old, were killed.

THE ANNUAL MEETING We have the pleasure of stating that the place of

We have the pleasure of stating that the place of holding the next annual meeting of the State Society is no longer a matter of doubt. It will be held in Norristown. The time fixed upon for it to commence, is Wedneaday, the 4th of August. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, and J. N. Buffum from Massachusetts have engaged to be present. The attendance from our own State—judging from the general interest manifested in the meeting —will be large; much larger than at any previous meeting held at that place. The meeting will con-The meeting will con-—will be large; much larger than at any previous meeting held at that place. The meeting will continue in session probably three days. Arrangements are expected to be made with the railroad officers, by which excursion tickets can be had at the usual price, for the benefit of such as may go from the city. Measures will also be taken to secure comfortable accommodation in Norristown without needless expense, for our friends from the country.—Pa. Freeman.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS AND CHARLES

LENOX REMOND

Port Byron, Seneca Falls, and Canandaigua. An anti-slavery Convention will be held at Port Byron, N. Y., on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 27th and 28th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and

and 27th, commencing at 10 o clock, A. M., and continuing through the day and evening.

On Sunday, August 1st, Lectures will be delivered at Canandaigua, afternoon and evening, by Samuel R. Ward, Frederick Douglass, and Charles Lenox Remond, and on Monday, August 2d, the celebration of the anniversary of West India Emancipation will take place, in which all these gentlemen will naticipate.

will participate.

These are the only meetings which Frederick Douglass will be able to attend in our State before September. Let there be a general rally at all these conventions, as I doubt not there will be. It will be a busy season of the year, but we must avail ourselves of such aid when we can get it, and make
the most of it.

J. C. HATHAWAY.

Farmington, 6th mo. 12, 1847.

DONATIONS FOR THE STARVING PEOPLE

OF IRELAND. A friend in Alabama, by Rev. J. V. Himes, \$5 00 Wm. Sears, of Milton, Mass., 1 00 FRANCIS JACKSON.

The annual sermon before the Graduating Class of Cambridge Theological School will be delivered by Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, N. Y., at the Unitarian Church in Cambridge, on Sunday even-ing, July 11. Services to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock.



HAVING entirely retired from travelling, informs her Patients and the Public generally, that she may at all times be found at her residence,

NO. 40 CAMBRIDGE STREET.

(OPPOSITE LYNDE STREET,) BOSTON, MASS.,

where she will be ready to attend to all diseases incident to the Human Frame, in Men, Women, and Children, except those arising from immorality.

Mas. Morr has had great experience and success in her practice, during her long stay in Boston, also in the principal towns in Massachusetts and New Hampshire that she has visited during the four or five seasons past, which is very generally known, and in fact so much so, as not to require further comments. Her method of treatment and caring is entirely different from many others in the profession.

Her medicines are all compounded by herself from

ROOTS, HERBS, GUMS, BALSAMS AND ESSENTIAL OILS.

Many of which are raised and gathered expressly for her in Europe. She has in many instances perform-ed cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of

the most eminent physiciaus in the country.

Persons that reside at a distance from Boston, who cannot make it convenient to consult Mrs. Mott personally, can do so by letter directed as above, explaining their case fully, and receive her answer by return of mail.

Pedicines forwarded to all parts of the United States in perfect safety by a receiver from Boston.

States in perfect safety by expresses from Boston.

The Letters must be post paid to receive attention.

Boston, June 18th, 1847.

1y

TO LET. One dwelling house, No. 31 Garden street. Also one in Poplar street Court, with six rooms. Apply to J. ROGERS, 20 Brattle street. April 27.

And seems of bloods Mary.

tike a bier? Lo? it seems the sculptured semblance of an old and

reverend man,-Bid them stop awhile before us; let us all the fea

Well we knew him,-yes' we knew him; see his high and massive brow, But how solemn looks he sitting; meditating seem he now.

Yes! those hrm and solemn features,-fall the night and rise the morn,--Shall be seen by mortal vision when a thousand year

are gone. Tell us, thou, how runs his story, while we conten plate his end,

Thou whose heary hair bespeaks thee friend an comrade of our friend. 6 Child of this, our Great Republic, brother of the

toiling poor, Slight assistance gained his labors from the wealthy's golden store. But his reasoning tracked the maxes where abtsrusest

science dwelt; Early he, an carnest pilgrim, at the feet of Knowl edge knelt.

Then we saw him, as a seaman, gain and learning Thinking as he ploughed the ocean, studying on the roaring deep.

Unsought honors beckened to him, foreign lands proclaimed his worth, And they named the learned sailor 'mongst the hon-

ed ones of earth. Muny tongues he spake and studied; gauged the fi-

ery meteor's mass; And expounded to the people where the blazing comets pass.

Fresher wreaths he gave his country ; not the warrior's bloody bays, But the glory which the century to the ' man of uses

pays. Failings had he, - he was mortal; friends he num bered many a one;

Turn your eyes upon the statue, for my tale is near-Full of years he closed his eyelids, softly drew his

dying breath, And the flags of many nations waved at half-mast at his death." Sits the form like Archimedes, in his closet as he

staid, Solving earnestly his problem, heedless of the Roman blade.

Messenger to unknown futures, reflex of our age

Leader of a stately phalanx, lengthening down the road of time, Rising now there comes before me visions of the glo

rious day, When the veil that blinds the people, rent in rags, shall fo taway.

Oh, my nation! free and fearless may thy future

glory be, To count among thy sons of labor, many millio

such as he. Place the statue on the hillock, where we laid his

bones; alas! Leave it there until he rises.-Back! and let the statue pass. Boston, June 16, 1847.

"The bronze statue of Dr. N. Bowditch, Translator of the Mecanique Celeste, etc., modelled by Ball Hughes, Esquire, (and cast by Messrs Hooper & Co...) was, on its way to Mount Auburn, placed for a while, at the hour of high Change, in State street, Boston, where the living subject was, when amongst us, so well known. For the explanation of the various subjects in the shown here to the state of the state allusions in the above lines, we refer the reader to the appendix to the fourth volume of the Mecanique Celeste, published in 1839.

From the Newcastle (Eng) Peace Advocate. LINES ADDRESSED TO FREDRICK DOUG-LASS ON HIS RETURN TO AMERICA.

Thy noble spirit never more shall pine With the dark thought that aught of slavery Henceforth can e'er be thine! Homeward thy footsteps turning,

The blue waves wait thee to the land that gave To thy young heart, for freedom deeply burning, The brand that marks the slave !

Yet it is home to thee, And there thy loved ones gather round the hearth Those whom thy spirit long has yearned to see Smiling around thy path

Sweet may that meeting be ! And kind friends greet thee, even greet there ; With heart like thine, so warm, and pure, and free Friendship is every where !

Yet, should thy pathway lie 'N id cruel prejudice, unfeeling, scorning, Oh! lift to heaven a calm and trusting eye, And hail a brighter morning.

Yes, for that hour must come When Freedom's land will to herself be true; A brighter star shall rise, o'er Slavery's tomb, And kindle hope anew !

And Truth's pure light be spread To injured Afric's sable sons and daughters; Then shall Columbia find again the bread She casteth on the waters. Then shall her sous go forth,

Preaching glad tidings to the world around; Scattering good seed upon the fruitful earth. That else were barren found. But never can she know

The full deep tide of promised blessings given Unto the merciful, till she shall show Mercy like that of heaven.

Farewell, a kind farewell ; Heaven shield and succor thee in trial's hour, And nerve thy free heart, buildly still to tell Or blavery's cruel power.

THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL

BY THUMAS HOOD Gold ! gold ! gold ! gold ! Bright and yellow, bard and cold, Molten, graven, hammer'd and rolled : Heavy to get, and light to hold : Hoarded, barter'd, bought and sold ; Stolen, borrow'd, squander'd doled; Spurn'd by the young, but hugg'd by the old To the very verge of the church-yard mould; Price of many a crime untold; Gold ! gold ! gold ! gold !

Good or bad a thousand fold. How widely its agencies vary . To save, to ruin, to curse, to bless As even its minted coin express-Now stamp'd with image of good Queen Bess, And now of bloody Mary.

upon public sentiment. The times indicated this.
The Mexican war was doing a dreadful work among our fellow-mer. The town in which he such peace men were to say to themselves among our tellow-iner. The town in which he lived was being very much agitated just at that time, he said, by the return of a young officer, who had been wounded in the war. The people, there, who had hitherto opposed this war, seemed now indefinitely favorable to it, because one of their had been wounded in the war. The people, there, who had hitherto opposed this war, seemed now indefinitely favorable to it, because one of their neighbors and friends had come home with a Mexican ball in his person. They appeared to think the circumstance called for vengeance. A few Sabbaths since, he heard a minister preach one sermon against the Mexican war, and one in favor of Non-Resistance. When this minister left the meeting-house, a lady asked him what impression he supposed hi sermons had upon her mind, she having a son in that war. She felt as the minister felt about this particular war. So did her son. But he felt himself bound to engage in it, for the government required this service from him. Now, said Mr. Coe, the people need light on this subject. Men are doing, in their governmental capacity, what they freely confess would be sinful in them, in their individual capacities.

A certain man, he continued, said to me a few days ago—the question is, whether we shall sustain governments as they are a neganation of slavery. They first deuied being anti-slavery; the as they formerly did on the question of slavery. They first deuied being anti-slavery; the as they formerly did on the question of slavery. They first deuied being anti-slavery; the as they formerly did on the question of slavery. They first deuied being anti-slavery; the as they formerly did on the question of slavery. They first deuied being anti-slavery; the as they formerly did on the question of slavery. They first deuied being anti-slavery; the as they formerly did on the question of slavery. They first deuied being anti-slavery; the as they formerly did on the question of slavery. They first deuied being anti-slavery; the as they formerly did on the question of slavery. They first deuied being anti-slavery; the as they formerly did on the question of slavery.

deacon, who, in hearing a negro rease in scapering principles? He should like to be informed if a bad government was not better than no government, and if it were not better to sustain a bad one, till the people should be ready to form one in accordance with the spirit of Christianity?

Mr. Coe replied, that he could not tell how long it would be before we could have a Christian government, until he should know how long it would be before the Calhouns, the Chys, the Polks, the Websters, and the people generally, would become Christians. But he could not innocently swear away all the principles of the gospel. What command in the decalogue, he would ask, was not our army in Mexico tram fing under foot? The very victory celebrated but a short time ago throughout the country, was fought on the Sabbath; whilst here at home, some of the ministers who approve the real through the country of the ministers who approve the real through the case. Before 1 became a Non-Resistant, said he, Henry C. Wright put these questions to me: 'Br. White, don't you think that you, as an individual, ought to act on the Non-Resistance.

be first, a ruler or rulers; second, laws; third, people. Now I have a government. Jesus Christ is
my ruler. This is the true government. It will
many will it take to make a wrong right?—No commy ruler. This is the true government. It will prevail to the destruction of all others. The people are now sustaining governments, and their many and great evils, by voting men into various offices. We may not innocently do evil that good may come. It isn't our concern to inquire when What kind of a Millen um would that be? It all men will consent to form a Christian govern-ment, but to follow Christ ourselves. Mr. lanchard, of Dorchester, thought if the

people were all Non-Resistants, there would be no anarchy among them; but if they wouldn't come under the government of the Christian spirit and principles, they must necessarily continue to have a bad government. He thought that God had or-dained that wicked men should take care of one another, so far as governing was concerned. This point he illustrated very clearly, and in a very kind spirit, by a supposition which he said he the habit of making among his neighbors.

Adin Ballou said that out of the idea that some force government is necessary, in which the ma-jority shall rule, comes the motto—'Our country, right or wrong.' Men felt themselves bound to do in their governmental capacities, what they freely confessed would be sinful in them as individuals. But Christians should sustain only Christian govcomments, and be guided in all the relations of life by definite and fixed principles. Now the glory of Non-Resistance is, God says through itwithhold your hand from violence,—and not in the case of friends merely, but in the case of enemies. It says to every one—you must not kill, must not mutilate, must not injure your fellow-being. But, says one—if my neighbor injure me, may I not injure him? No. May I not hang the murderer? No. May I not aid the government in carrying on war, and in the execution of its penal vengeance? You must totally abstain fre all circumstances, and in all the relations of life.

And this principle might be reduced to practice.

Men might generally carry it out without suffering martyrdom—without even sacrificing as much as our soldiers do in going into the Mexican war.

But, as most of the time improve by Br. Bal-lou was occupied in answering questions put to him by various individuals, and in familiar illustra-tions of Non-Resistance, we shall not attempt a farther report of his remarks. He made this open-ing meeting a very interesting one, by a remarka-bly clear, felicitous and impressive exposition and bly clear, felicitous and impressive exposition and defence of the doctrine, after which Abner Belcher, and another brot or belonging to Wrentham, made some appropriate and interesting remarks, which were followed by a song, when the meeting

aced by a Song of Peace, prepared for the occasion.

Mr. Blanchard said, if the people would look at the New Testament alone for a proof of Non-Resistance, they would undoubtedly find it there. But they usually go beyond that Book—they go to the organized church as an authorized Commentary upon it. He understood that every war-ship carried Bibles enough to furnish one to each man on board, and as long as the Church was recognized as the Commentator, the Government was quite willing this practice should be continued. But if the New Testament were rightly under shood, it would be soon banished from every such place; for it teaches men not to fight.

REFORMATORY.

From the Practical Christian of June 26.

NON-RESISTANCE QUARTERLY MEETING.
The Quarterly Meeting of the Non-Resist necknown of the Non-Resistance of the Non-Resi

who will acknowledge responsibility for the augmentation of the place no such restraints appone each other's thoughts. And this manily and liberal expression of his views and feelings was heartly responded to by all present, and they were doubtless of much advantage to the meeting. How very few professed ministers of the gospel have they are not to blame. Every one exonerates himself from all guilt in the matter. And the ministers, they rise up and say to us to the professed ministers of the gospel have liberal expression of his views and feelings was heartily responded to by all present, and they were doubtless of much advantage to the meeting. How one exonerates himself from all guilt in the matter. And the ministers, they rise up and say to us the nobleness to stand in such a position?

Win. Coe of Medfield remarked, that he suptime the manual content is a content of the men and the money, but then they are not to blame. Every one exonerates himself from all guilt in the matter. And the ministers, they rise up and say to us the money, but then they are not to blame. Every one exonerates himself from all guilt in the matter. And the ministers, they rise up and say to us the blade say so and so? It won't do to leave off the men and the money, but then they are not to blame. Every one exonerates himself from all guilt in the matter. And the ministers, they rise up and say to us the nobleness to stand in such a position? posed nearly ad present were strongly impressed in favor of Non-Resistance. Our business was not, therefore, so much with each other, as to act ministers? Are they not more guilty, considering ministers? Are they not more guilty, considering such peace men were to say to themselves—'Suppose evey body should do as we do, how near right would the world be, and when would it come right?' Would the answer be a satisfactory

what they freety confess would be sinful in them, in their individual capacities.

A certain man, he continued, said to me a few days ago—the question is, whether we shall sustain governments as they are, or whether we shall have amarchy. But this is not the question at all. The real question is, whether we shall obey God, or act from the dictation of men. We do not go against government per se, but only against the principle of violence now embodied in it.

Mr. Henshaw of Attleboro, wanted to know how long it would take to form a government on true principles? He should like to be informed if a bad government was not better than no government—'The devil acted a conspicuous part, exclaimed—'The devil then sometimes does good,

the country, was fought on the Sabbath; whilst here at home, some of the ministers who approve of war, will not ride ten miles on an exchange upon that 'holy' day!

Mr. Henshaw said he was not satisfied with this answer.

C. O. Read, of Hopedale, wished to say a few words to him. My friend Henshaw says we must have a government. So I say. What is a government? Three things are essential. There must be first, a ruler or rulers; second, laws; third, not have a government of the second of t bination of men has any more right to take life than any one man has—no Government has the right.
But some say—when all will agree to reduce these would be a Millenium not of principle, but of would be a expediency. We must be two.

principle, if we would follow Christ. But no didn't expect all men to be converted to this doctrine. It would yet prevail over the whole earth; would result from Christ's coming the two would result from Christ's coming the kingdoms of the second time, and destroying, the kingdoms of the world, and establishing his own kingdom upon

their ruins. S. W. Wheeler, of Providence, said he rejo that he had come to this meeting, for he had al-ready been well paid for it. He bore testimony to the fidelity of the Adventists to the cause of Peace. and said that the Free Will Baptists were also ver generally engaged in it with earnestness and zea The time was coming when all sects in religion would have to come into it. We might go forward would have to come into it. We might go forward with the confident expectation of this result. Br. Wheeler frequently made brief and pertinent remarks, that gave interest to the meeting

Wm. H. Fish observed that Wendell Phillips once said in the strength of an indignant and burning eloquence, considering the stulifying influence that the United States Constitution had on many minds—My curse be on the Constitution'; and he himself was sometimes inclined to say the same in reference to the Government of this try. Men were every where bowing down Government, and worshipping it as the God of Heaven. They were superstitiously reverential of it; and it was compelling them to an obedience to It circumstances, and in all the relations of life, and it was competing them to an obedience to its unrighteous requisitions, which no man could render without great sin. The Governor of this martyrdom—without even sacrificing as much as ur soldiers do in going into the Mexican war.

But, as most of the time improve by Br. Balow was occupied in answering questions and in the pursue when the requirements of the pursue when the pursue when the requirements of have declared my belief that such a war is unjust ifiable and unchristian, and I cannot conform to your requisition—not though I have to leave the chair of State, lay aside all the honors and emoluments of my office, abandon the general Govern-Wednesday—Asternoon Session.

The meeting being called to order, the services the estimation of the faithful on earth or in heav en. He would have secured the very high niche in the Temple of moral Fame. Had he

do this? No—he obeyed the voice of man, speaking from the seat of the Government, and disregarded the voice of God, speaking from the deep of his own soul. He called for the volunteers and thus he fell before this Moloch that has been set up among us, and to which millions of our fel-low beings are being sacrificed every year. And how many other great men, and men who had obmined some insight into Christian principles, have fallen before it in a similar manner! Look at some of the leaders in the anti-capital punishment move-ment, and at Caesius M. Clay—all left their mis.

Met according to adjournment, at 10 o'clock this morning, when the meeting was called to or-der by Br. Ballon. And after a song from our

Noah Jackman offered the following Resolution, which was subsequently spoken to by several per-

Resolved, That the principle of Non-Resistance a doctrine plainly revealed in the New Testament— a doctrine founded in reason and common sense; and that it is a doctrine which is abundantly more safe for individuals and nations to act upon than the Lewis Ford of Abington believed the doctrine

Lewis Ford of Abington believed the doctrine of the Resolution to be true. But many more are ready to acknowledge its truth, than to live it out. Yet it is the most important Reform before the people—covering all the ground that Anti-Slavery does, and much more in addition. If we have the spirit of love, we shall in no case injure our brother. The reason why the many think it right to use violence, is to be found in their education. But it is generally admitted, that if all would live it out, the world would be a paradise. Yet it is as good for one as for all. He was often asked, if he would not use violence to save his ife, or the life of his wife. He didn't know what he should do—had never had the trial—could as many as now inhabit the globe. This was the asked, if he would not use violence to save instances, or the life of his wife. He didn't know what he should do—had never had the trial—could tell better after having been put to the test. But it would be serong for him to kill a brother, under any circumstances. Christianity teaches us to suffer wrong, rather than do wrong. It is not forus to punish. 'Vengeance is mine, saith the focus to punish.' Vengeance is mine, saith the focus to punish. for us to punish. 'Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord.' Neither is the use of violence the way to beget love. Like begets like. Suppose you insult a Non-Resistant by striking him. Does he strike back? No. Consequently there is no fighting—the quarrel ends. But if you strike back, there will be a continued, and perhaps bloody contest. And there are ten thousand more lives lost now than there would be in carrying out Non-Resistance enterprise, there lies the Christian principles. Men teach us that it is right to fight, and still they profess to believe in Jesus—is he fellow-man. Most of the clergy tell us that this is a divine right. They sanctify the field of battle by their presence and their prayers, and even represent the Almighty as a 'God of Battles,' who often aids his chidren in slaughtering each other. Some of the clergy of Wrentham are the advocates of war. But at the foundation of the Non-Resistance enterprise, there lies the Christian principle, that man has no right to take the life of his fellow-man, under any circumstances, nor to punish or in any way to injure him. And it is by the extension of this principle that the world is to be fight, and still they profess to believe in Jesus—extension of this princip ministers do. And all the sufferings of the Mexi-saved. Did any one do ministers do. And all the sufferings of the Mexican war are the result of such religious teachings. The Church is accountable for them. Jesus said—"If any one take thy goods, ask them not again. Who of his professed disciples believes this to be practicable, or a duty? Not one in a thousand of them. Yet it is the proper course to pursue. Why should I not ask my goods from one who has st len them from me? Because the first thing for me to consider is, not my goods, but his sin. Men have reversed this rule, and think more of getting their goods back than of saving their brother. This is not Christian. If a thief voluntarily gives up stolen goods, very well; but don't ask him for them. And Mr. Ford illustrated this position gives up stolen goods, very well; but don't ask him for them. And Mr. Ford illustrated this position by an incident in his own history. When he once kept a shoe-store, a girl stole from him a pair of shoes, and he brought her to a most sincere peni-tence by treating her according to the Savior's rule. We wish we had room to give his account of the whole transaction, but as we have not, we shall reserve it for another occasion.

Adin Ballou offered the following Resolutions: Resolved, That the grand object aimed at in the Resigned, that the grand object aimed at in the Non-Resistance enterprise is in perfect accordance with the declared will of God, with the prayers of good men, and with the dictates of enlightened rea-

ry between man and man, in their treatment of of-fenders and enemies, is the only principle by a prac-tical adherence to which, universal peace, harmony would be to pray for the destruction of themselves.

and happiness can be established on earth.

Resolved, That the principle of total abstinence from personal injury towards offenders and enemies must be applied with uncompromising fidelity alike to individual, social and governmental action, and that we cannot innocently participate as officers or co-governing citizens in any government which con-stitutionally authorizes war, or the destruction of human life in any case whatever.

In advocating the above Resolutions, Br. Ballou In advocating the above Resolutions, Br. Ballou began by asking—what is the object Non-Resistants have in view? He said—It is universal Peace, Harmony and Happiness on the earth. They designed to bring all mankind into such a state, that they would voluntarily withhold their hands from injuring each other in any possible way. Consequently there would then be no wars, no vindictive punishments, no litigations, no dis-cords and animosities of any kind. And if we ooked at those things which indicate the will of God, he was quite certain that we should find that it is his will that we should all live together in harmony and happiness. Nature and Revelation both clearly teach this trnth. And what should we and declare that it is God's will that men should kill each other? Wouldn't be be worse than an Athe-ist? And what sort of a God is he if such is his character? Not one worthy of our reverence and love, certainly. And as to the prayers of good men, and right reason, he thought it could be made very clear that they were both on the side of made very clear that they were both on the side of Non-Resistance principles. These points he dwelt upon at considerable length, and established them in his usually able and convincing manner. But it was quite common, he said. for men to confess our object good, and yet go off in a tangent in an opposite direction. Many ministers profess to be in favor of Peace, and then ingeniously go to work to elaborate an argument to prove that War is right under certain circumstances—that it is a 'necessar. under certain circumstances—that it is a 'necessary evil.' We are told that we must not wage aggressive wars, but that we are justified in prosecuting those that are defensive of Non-Resistance to people as they rise, and you will receive various answers in op position to it. Some say it is nonsense—others, they shall not be safe in property and person. But why are they safe now? 'Because,' they virtually reply, 'men know that we can hurt them worse than they can hurt us.' And many really believe that their safety is in this restraint. Is it so? If it is, Non-Resistance is false. But it is not. Neither man nor God restrains evil-doers from crime principally by this fear—by the idea that there is a disposition and power to injure them more than disposition and power to injure them more than they have ability to injure others. It is the moral sentiment of the world that restrains them.

Mr. Henshaw, who often took part in the dis-cussions in opposition to Non-Resistance, and whom we have always regarded as a very consci-entious and good man, asked, if fear did not have a

great influence upon mankind?
The reply of Br. Ballou was, yes—but it is an influence that also hardens them for future deeds of wickedness. There is a rational fear—the fear of wickedness. There is a rational lear—the fear of natural consequences—that may be justly brought to bear upon men's consciences. But to fear man's superior power, directed by his vengeance, or thus to fear God, was debasing. God does not punish arbitrarily, vindictively; but causes the sinner to 'eat the fruit of his own do-law.

sions of humanity, and gone into the support of the Mexican war, because, forsooth, the Government is ordained of God, and cannot be abandoned without guilt!

But it is time that men began to look seriously and conscientiously at the relation they sustain to the Government. This Institution is this day, and every day, guilty of almost all the crimes in the black catalogue of depravity; and each one who volustarily supports it is responsible, just in proportion to his light, for these crimes. 'Though hand join in band, the wicked will not go unpunished.' Let those, then, who would not be pattaker in its guilt, come out from it.

C. O. Read noticed the common remark, that when all men become Non-Resistants, it will be easy to carry out their principles. He thought differently—it would be very difficult then. How could we love enemies when we had none? He believed these principles applicable to just such a world as we now live in. And he thought will, Mr. Coe, that Non-Resistants ought to be aggrees size—'carrying the way into the enemy's camp.' They ought to call things by their right unner. If they didn't come to the meeting because he agreed with its leading minds in Theology, for he did not. He was a Calvinist; but his Calvinistic rethren were not generally Non-Resistants, and he could not have much sympathy with them. We ought all to seek to know our Father's will, and strength to perform it.

Br. Ballou offered some appropriate and interesting remarks at the close of the meeting, when we adjourned, after singing, to meet the following more to the their principle and interesting remarks at the close of the meeting, when we adjourned, after singing, to meet the following more true at the livinger by the properties and members of the properties and the could not have much sympathy with them. We ought all to seek to know our Father's will, and strength to perform it.

Br. Ballou offered some appropriate and interesting remarks at the close of the meeting, when we adjourned, after singing, to meet the following m We ought all to seek to know one and interesting remarks at the close of the meeting, when we adjourned, after singing, to meet the following morning at the Universalist Meeting House in morning at the Universalist Meeting House in sistance both to individual and social life—to government in particular. We have given but a very ernment in particular. We have given but a very imperfect report of any of his addresses—mere skeletons, and they are not put together in their true order.

Nathaniel Southard made some pertinent inqui-

ries respecting the carrying out of Non-Resista in certain difficult positions, and was replied to by Br. Ballou. After which, the meeting adjourned to half past one o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon Session, half past 1 o'clock. The meeting was called to order and opened with prayer by Br. Ballou, when, after a hymn of

Peace, Charles Gladding, of Upton, said he thought Non-Resistants ought to be careful respecting the language they use in speaking of God. Some of them speak of him as a wrathful and revengeful

extension of this principle that the world is to be prevail upon the various denominations to com-bine together to carry forward a professedly good enterprise! They have conscientious, sectarian scruples against this. But who has ever heard the most 'orthollox' believer refuse to unite with the most 'heterodox' believer in slaying and des roying the supposed enemies of their common country? Orthodox men in America will heartily unite with even their infidel neighbors in butchering orthod Englishmen! Is it not plain that when profess Christians go to the battle-field, they, by that act, cease to be the followers of Christ, and 'one' with him, and resolve themselves back into Greeks and

Jews, &c .- or, to modernize the expression-into Nothing could be plainer than that trians, &c.? But the cause of Peace and Love is making gradual progress in the world. The violent spirit is fading out of the hearts of the people, and as long as the cross of Christ stands out prominent before the world's vision, Non-Resistants have no fear as to the final issue. They can carry forward their cause without the clergy, and even in defiance of their combined opposition. We know that Christianity and the cross of Christ are on our side, and that the kingdom of God will yet come, and his will be lone on earth as in heaven. There are also many signs of the times,' that encourage us to hope for

By an oversight, the remainder of the pro ceedings of the last Afternoon have been left out, and will appear in our next No.-r.

THE QUARTERLY Non-RESISTANCE MEETING T WRENTHAM. We have given a very imperfect AT WRENTHAM. We have given a very imperfect report of this interesting meeting, but could not do better for want of time. It was writen out in very great haste, and the various speakers must there ore excuse us for whatever mutilation we may have made of their speches. Some of them were much superior, particularly as to arrangement, to our sketch of them.—r.

PEACE HYMN. BY MRS. M. J. COLBURN. Written for the Non-Resistance Meeting at Wrenthan

Peace! peace, thou raging sea! Be still, the Saviour said; And quick the stormy wave In quietness was laid Speak, speak that word again!
Peace to this world of strifeWhere moral tempests reign,
Where angry deeds are rife. Here Hate, and Fraud, and Wrong,

Have triumphed over Right,
And caused mankind a long,
And sad, and gloomy night:
And yet that spirit lives,
Its direful works we feel;
Man to his brother gives
Cold, murderous greetings still. Say, shall the sword devour? Shall human blood be spilled? Shall vice be clothed with power The land with weeping fill'd? The precepts Jesus taught Will all this tumult calm;

Roll back the fearful tide. nd quell its angry rage ; And quell its angry rage;
Make jealousies subside,
And wrathful thoughts assuage.
That powerful word which spoke
Peace to the troubled sea,
Will yet bring earth a rest—
A peaceful Jubilee!

VOLUME XVII.--NO. XXVIII

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and a variety of others at the same rate. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Suppole, so.

At a Probate Court, held in Boston, in said cosety, on Monday, the fourteenth day of June, is the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-serea. W HEREAS a certain instrument parporting to be the last will and testament of BUTHY COPELAND, late of said Boston, single woman, deceased, has been presented to said court for probay, by Francis Jackson, of said Boston, Esquire, the

Ordered, That the said Francis give notice to all persons interested therein, to appear at a Fronte Court to be held in said Boston, on Monday, the that day of August next, at 9 o'clock, before need, by publishing this order three weeks successively into newspaper called the Liberator, printed in said Saton, that they may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, either for or against the probate thereof.

WILLARD PHILLIPS.

A true copy. Attest, H. M. WILLIS, Register.

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ISAAC CALDWELL'S Genteel Boarding House.

oved from No. 20 Butolph-street, to No. 12 Bil.

I. C. would respectfully inform the public, that is has fitted up and opened his house to accommedate with Board and Lodging those who may favor him with their patronage. He respectfully solish a share. No pains will be spared to render it is every way a pleasant and agreeable house. Terms motorate.

Abdominal Supporters. NEW-ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY. JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

CONTINUES to manufacture all the various sy proved TRUSSES at his old stand, No. 354. Washington street, opposite No. 254, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston, where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business leing both in the same building, he can be seen at least nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Tross business than any other person engages in it in this

ALSO-Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapous U-ALSO—Addonnas Spycos Uni; Suspensery Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for defen-ed feet; Trusses repaired at one hour's noise, and often times made to answer as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself for the hal twenty-five years, and fitted so many for the last en years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases

Convex Spiral Trusses, for Chase's Trusses, for merly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized net al that will not rust, having wooden and coper pass. Read's Spiral Truss; Rundell's do; Salmon's Balland Spokets, She St. and Socket; Sherman's Ball and Socket; Sherman's and Socket; Sherman's Ball and Socket; Sherman patent French do; Bateman's do, double and single. Stone's Trusses: Also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes. Marsh's Truss; Dr. Hulf's do; Thompeois Ratchet do, and the Shaker's Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tutes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converte low with one that is hard of hearing.

low with one that is hard of hearing.
All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters, or
Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D.
FOSTER, who has had ten years' experience in the CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Join C. Warren, of Boston

Having had occasion to observe, that some personal afflicted with Hernia, have suffered much from the want of skilful workmen in accommodating Transtot the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken paint to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Fester to supply the deficiency occasioned by the deal of Mr. Beath. After some menths of observation of his Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of the work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquaisted with the manufacture of these matru neuts and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of case which occur. I feel myself called upon to recometa him to my prof-ssional bretien, and to the policy as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles. JOHN C. WAREN, M.D. From Dr Robbins, Rosbury.

Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have us d in

preference to all other Trusses, those made by Mr. F. Foster of Boston. P. G. ROBBINS, M. D. From Dr. Green, Bo

I have sent many persons to be fitted with I'mand Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full sat staction in their spell The benefit of such instrum n's is often lost, in

Onsequence of their imported to a trution, and from neglect in properly fit ag them; on this account, am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, out fidently believing that he will give them a good arisele, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M.D. Boston, April 27, 1847.

Boston, April 27, 1847.

J. F. Poster, to manufacture Trusses, the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of the work will favorably compare with that of other arises work will favorably compare with that of other arises.

J. V. C. SMITH, Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Ja

AGENTS FOR THE LIBERATOR NEW-HAMPSHIRE. - Leonard Chase, Milford. VERMONT. - Rowland T. Robinson, Nov. b Ferris

Vernont.—Rowland T. Robinson, North Furdiburg.

Massachersetts.—Milton Bonney, Lordil;—R. & Massachersetts.—Milton Bonney, Lordil;—R. & Adams, Fall River;—Isaac Austin, Mashuddi.

Elias Richards, Weymouth,—George W. Benss,
Nurthampton; John Levy, Merrimack,
Ruode-Island.—Amarancy Paine, Prevident,
William Adams, Panetucket.
New-York.—S. H. Gay, New-York City; Janut.
New-York.—S. H. Gay, New-York City; Janut.
C. Fuller, Skaneateles;—Thomas McClintock, W.
Lerloo;—John H. Parker, Peru.
Pennsylvania.—M. Preston, West Greet;
Pennsylvania.—M. Preston, Thomas linguages Fulton, Russellville;—B. Kent, Andrew Bridge,
John Cox, Homorton;—James M. Miss, Philished,
phila; Joseph Fulton, Penningtonnile.

Onto.—Lot Helmes, Columbians.

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